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A Poor Excuse.

The Knickerbocker furnishes the following "Poetical Epistle," from J. G. S. to a bachelor friend urging him to enter at once into the connubial state. He thinks it the "sovereign'st thing in creation."

Don't tell me you 'hav'nt got time,"
That other things claim your attention;
There's not the least reason or rhyme
In the wisest excuse you can mention.
Don't tell me about "other fish,"
Your duty is done when you buy 'em;
And you never will relish the dish,
Unless you've a *woman* to "fry 'em."

You may dream of poetical fame,
But the story may chance to miscarry;
The best way of sending one's name
To posterity, Charles, is to marry.
And here I am willing to own,
(After soberly thinking upon it)
I'd very much rather be known
Through a beautiful son, than a sonnet.

Don't be frightened at querulous stories,
By gossiping grumblers related,
Who argue that marriage a bore is
Because they've known people mis mated.
Such fellows, if they had their pleasure,
Because some "bad bargains" are made,
Would propose, as a sensible measure,
To lay an embargo on trade!

Then, Charles, bid your doubting good bye,
And dismiss all fantastic alarms;
I'll be sworn you've a girl in your eye
That you ought to have had in your arms;
Some beautiful maiden, God bless her!
Unencumbered with pride or with pelf,
Of every true charm the possessor,
And given to no fault but yourself!
To Procrastination be deaf—
(A caution which came from above,)
The scoundrel's not only "the Thief
of Time," but of Beauty and Love!
Then delay nor a moment to win
A prize that is truly worth winning;
Celibacy, Charles, is a sin,
And sadly prolific of sinning.

I could give you a bushel of reasons
For choosing the "double state;"
It agrees with all climates and season,
Though it may be adopted too late.
To one's parents, 'tis (gratefully) due:
Just think what a terrible thing
'Twould have been, sir, for me and for you,
If *ours* had neglected the ring!
Then there's the economy, (clear
By poetical algebra shown;)
If your wife has a "grief" or a "fear,"
One half, by the law is your own.
And as to the "joys" by division
They are somehow doubled, 'tis said,
(Though I never *could* see the addition
Quite plain in the item of bread!)

Remember—I do not pretend
There's any thing "perfect" about it.
But this I'll maintain to the end,
Life's very *im*-perfect without it.
'Tis not that there's "poetry" in it,
(As doubtless there may be to those
Who know how to find and to spin it,)
But I'll warrant you "excellent prose."

'Don't search for an "angel" a minute,
For suppose you succeed in the sequel,
After all the deuce would be in it,
For the match would be highly unequal.
The Angels, it must be confessed,
In this world are rather uncommon,
And allow me, dear Charles, to suggest,
You'll be better content with a *woman*.

Then, Charles, be persuaded to wed;
For a sensible fellow like you,
It is high time to think of a bed,
And a board and "fixins" for two.
Don't think about "somebody else" first,
A poet almost in "the sere!
A 'Major!' *and not married yet!*"
You should do "nothing else" for a year!

From the Washington Union.

The Hero's Last Hours.

BY PARK BENJAMIN.

"A few more days, and all must be over with the Hero of the Hermitage." *Daily paper.*

A few more days, and he must sleep in death,
A few more days, and unto God, who gave,
The brave old hero must resign his breath,
And sink serenely to a tranquil grave;
Sink like the sun more gloriously at last
Than when his rays in broad effulgence glowed,
And over sea, and plain, and mountain, cast
Meredian splendor from his high abode.

For valor, wisdom, justice, truth renowned,
By tyrants hated, and by freemen blessed,
With all his country's loftiest honors crowned,
He goes to welcome his eternal rest;
Rest, that his soul has sighed for many years,
With the dear partner of his manhood's prime;
Rest in a realm undimmed by doubts and fears,
Beyond the power of change, or sway of time.

Statesman and warrior, patriot and sage!
A nation weeps thy late and slow decay;
First of the living great on history's page,
Who will remain, when thou hast passed away?
Who of that noble band, the tried and stern,
Men of the old heroic stamp and creed,
On whom the present race may look and learn
How to be wise in thought, and bold in deed?

A few more days, and over all the land
The bell's deep toll, the cannon's solemn boom
From west to east shall sound the sad command,
"Ye people, mourn your hero in the tomb!"
Him, slumbering peaceful, strife can reach no more;
By glory's halo circled in his name;
And long, oh freedom, as thy eagles soar,
All thy new triumphs shall record his fame!

New York, May 19.

The difficulty of acquiring our language, which a foriegner must experience, is illustrated by the following question: "Did you ever see a person *pare*, an apple or *pear*, with a *pair* of scissors!"

Population.—A newly married couple went housekeeping, at Boston, in Poplar street. At breakfast the next morning after their entrance, the getleman said to his lady:

"My dear, this is Poplar street, and by putting *u* (you) in it, it becmes *popular*."

"And by putting *us* in it," promptly replied the lady, "it will become *populous*."

Cure for Mange in Dogs.

My Dear Sir:—A love of that faithful animal, the dog, induces me to send you the following remedy for the mange or scratches, as it is sometimes called, a disease with which he is often grievously afflicted.

Give 50 grains of arsenic twice a week; mix equal quantities of red precipitate, and venice turpentine in hogs lard, with which he should be annointed two or three times a week. Repeat the arsenic and ointment, taking care to rub the latter in well, until the dog is cured. This will be evidenced by the healthy appearance of his coat, and the increased liveliness of the animal. It will generally be effected in two or three weeks. I have after much practice found it infallible.

Exchange paper.

Fire.—We regret to learn that on Monday of last week, the dwelling house and out houses of Spencer L. Hart, Esq. of this county, were destroyed by fire. The fire originated accidentally in a kitchen near the dwelling house, and so repid were the flames that but little of the contents of the buildings were saved. The loss is estimated at $3000.

Tarboro' Press.

Has had the Measles.—A kind hearted woman took her little orphan niece to school the other morning, and the teacher, affectionately sympathising with the bereaved condition of her pretty pupil, said to the aunt:

"The darling little creature has not, then, had delectable advantages of paternal solictude?"

"No marm, but she has had the *measles*."

Fashion makes people visit when they had rather stay at home, eat when they are not hungry, and drink when they are not dry. She ruins health, and makes fools of all her followers.

For-getting her.—"John, I fear you are forgetting me," said a bright-eyed girl to her sweetheart, the other day.

"Yes, Sue, I have been for *getting* you these two years.

From the New York Alleghanian.

A MOUTHFUL OF PICKLED DOG.

A long-limbed, wiry-made countryman of the real Alleghanian breed, determined the other day to have a full view of Niagara, before emigrating from Western New York to Wisconsin, whither 'his folks' were all bound. Having partly satisfied his curiosity on Goat Island, he crossed to the Canada side, and soon after presented himself at the hotel near the falls, asking 'if they couldn't give a fellow something to eat.'

'Where do you come from, my friend,' said an Englishman, who sat smoking a cigar upon the piazza, and who thought he saw in our friend a fit subject for a quiz.

'Where do I come from, mister? why from a good way long off, if you only knowed it; and that is clean from the Forks of the Alleghany, near down alongside the Seneca nation, in York State, is my place where I'm to home.'

'The folks of the Alleghany!' said the other; 'then I suppose, my friend, you are a true specimen of what your countrymen call an out-and-out Unfited Stateser, a real live Alleghanian, and no mistake.'

'I never heard afore of such a critter as an Alleghanian; but I tell ye, mister, I come from jist among the spurs of the mountains; the raal sprouts of the old back-bone: and if Alleghanian means the raal prickly grit of Ameriky, I am just some of that same—I am. A true Alleghanian boulder, by heaven; and I unly want to see the man that has a word to say agin it—I do.'

'I did not mean to annoy you, my friend,' said the Englishman soothingly, 'I only wished to ask you about that dog of yours: He looks to me like an Indian dog; and hearing you ask for some refreshments, suggested the inquiry whether or not that was the kind of dog they eat in the Seneca nation, near which it seems you have resided?'

'Eat Hauk!—eat my dog Hauk! I'd like to see man or hound, mister, that would dare to put a tooth in him.'

'Why, my good fellow,' replied John Bull, whose sporting sensibilities were so roused by this remark, that he instantly forgot his waggery,—'why I have a bull-terrier here in the yard that would eat him up at a mouthful. I said he looked like an Indian dog, but in truth, when I come to examine him, he is nothing but what we would call in England, a miserable cur.'

'I tell ye, mister, if Hauk be a cur, he is nevertheless a raal Alleghanian cur, as you call it, and such a cur will lick five times his weight in English bull-dogs.'

'Why he has no scars about him to show that he is a fighter,' said the Englishman, curiously examining the dog's head and ears.

'Shall I tell you why, mister?'

'Why?'

'Because Alleghanian dogs is a kind of critter that gives scars instead of taking them.'

'Aha! that's it, is it?' said the Englishman, drily. 'Well, my Alleghanian friend, I will bet you this golden sovereign against a silver dollar, that my bull-terrier will shake that Alleghanian cur of yours to pieces in less than five minutes, by my watch—in short, will make a single mouthful of him.'

'Wal, wal—that's all fair,' replied the Alleghanian, scratching his head. 'But ye see, mister, Hauk ain't had his vittles today, no more than his master, and it isn't in flesh and blood to do its best at fighting, on an empty stomach.'

'I will order your dog to be fed, then. You can, in the meanwhile, be eating your own dinner, and we'll have the fight afterwards.'

'That's all fair, that's all fair, too; but, mister, as to planking down my silver shiner on that yellow piece, I don't know that I altogether like that, somehow: We don't see much gold our way, and that sovereign, as you call it, looks to me for all the world, only like a brass Indian medal.'

'You won't bet on your cur, then,' said John Bull, contemptuously. 'You repudiate, perhaps, all you have said in his praise; in a word, you back out!'

'Back out, mister? Nothin' on airth is further from my natur. I tell'd you I were a boulder—a raal Alleghanian boulder—and I am. But I want to fix things in a Christian like manner, and not rob folks of their money on the highway, as it were.'

'How, then, shall we make up the match, my good fellow?' said the Englishman, not unkindly.

'Why, now,' replied the Alleghanian, with great simplicity, 'if you and your bull-terrier want so much to get a fight out of Hauk and me, why can't you go in and tell the gentleman who keeps the tavern—whom you know and I don't know—why can't you tell the gentleman to give me and Hauk a raal good dinner, with something good for a feller to drink, and then let the dogs fight afterwards, to decide which of us is to pay the shot. Why can't you do that, I say, if you're so tearin' mad to have a fight that you will risk your gold upon it?'

'The Englishman could not help laughing heartily at the Alleghanian's notions of what constituted a fair bet; for the proposed arrangement left John Bull nothing to win, whatever might be the result of the fight, except the possible satisfaction of seeing the countryman's poor cur receive a drubbing from his bull-terrier. Diverted however, with such an original, he instantly ordered the tavern-keeper to give the Alleghanian whatever he might want for himself and his dog, adding, that he would be responsible for the bill.

'Wal, I guess I'm all ready,' said our Alleghanian friend, about half an hour afterwards, as he stepped out on the piazza, smacking his lips, and wiping his mouth with his coat-sleeve; 'I guess I'm ready, mister, and you may bring along that bull-pup of your'n as quick as you please, for I have to be going.'

'Here he is,' said John Bull, and in the same moment, a stout, tan-colored, compactly built, and vigorous looking dog, with tusks like those of a wild boar protruding from his black muzzle, roused himself from under the bench on which his master was sitting. He gave a low, muffled growl as he rose, while poor Hauk, who was just thrusting his nose out of the door-way, shrank back in terror behind the heels of the Alleghanian.

'Why, your dog has no fight in him, my good sir?' quoth the Englishman, pettishly.

'Don't be too sure of that,' replied the other; 'the fight always lies deep down in our Alleghanian dogs; but when you ons't get at it, 'tis the raal thing, and no mistake. As for Hauk, here, he hasn't had his drink yet; and besides that, I always talk to him all alone by hisself, afore he goes into a fight—I always do.'

'Well, there's water in the horse trough, and there's the bar room for your talk,' said John Bull, utterly confounded by what he now cursed, inwardly, as the cool impudence of the United Stateser, who had swindled him out of a dinner in the name of a dog that would not stand up even to receive a flogging.

'Drink from a horse-trough!' cried the Alleghanian disdainfully. 'Hauk isn't that kind of a critter, mister.'

'What does he drink, then?'

'but pepper-sarce. You may look, mister, but I tell you, pepper-sarce is my dog's drink. I see that gentleman in the bar has lots of bottles of it on the upper shelf, and if he will only let me have a couple of 'em, with that pail, in that back room, so as I can talk to Hauk alone, while he drinks—I say, if you will only tell the gentleman in the bar to furnish me with these conveniences, I'll soon show you whether or not that British bull-terrier of your'n can eat up an Alleghanian cur at a mouthful.'

'Give the fellow the bottles, the pail, and the back room,' roared John Bull thro' the open window; 'give him whatever he wants, and put the whole in my bill; I'm determined to hold the knave to his original agreement, in some way or other.'

Within the next five minutes, the Alleghanian had shut himself in the room communicating with the bar, emptied the pepper sauce into the pail, and placing his dog Hauk therein, saturated thoroughly his shaggy coat with the pungent mixture.—The Englishman, all impatient, meanwhile stepped into the bar-room, followed by the bull-terrier, when suddenly the inner door was flung open, and there stood the Alleghanian, gesticulating with one hand, while he held Hauk with the other.

'Bring on your dog!' he shouted—'bring on your British bull-terrier that is going to eat us up!—bring him on, I say, and let's see if an Alleghanian cur isn't more than a mouthful for him.'

'Sezt—sezt—seize him!' hissed John Bull between his teeth, at the same time clapping his hands and striding rapidly toward the inner door, while his bull-terrier with a fierce growl, sprang past him full at the throat of poor Hauk. The Alleghanian had released his own hold upon his dog, and it seemed as if it all must be over with him if those voracious jaws once fairly fastened upon his neck. The yelp of Hauk proved, indeed, that the bull-terrier did give one severe bite, but the next moment saw the latter rebounding against his master's legs and working his slavering jaws, as if trying to disengage a swarm of hornets that had lodged upon his palate.

'You confouded scoundrel!' roared the Englishman, 'what poison have you put upon the hair of your vile cur?'

'Wal, mister,' quoth the Alleghanian, coolly, 'I rayther guess that Hauk was in sitch an all-fired passion for a fight, the pepper-sarce he drank jist now, must have sweated through. At any rate, your bull pup seems to have had enough of pickled dog at one mouthful!'

'You scoundrel, you!' thundered the indignant Britton, 'I have a good mind to take you in hand myself, and punish you well for the villainous trick.'

'Now don't use sich ugly words, mister; I'm a boulder; I'm one of 'em, I tell ye, and no mistake—a raal Alleghanian boulder. But if you want, right in airnest, to get a fight out of me, all you have to do, is to order supper and a bed for me, and tomorrow, arter breakfast, you and I will try a friendly knock down or so, to decide which shall pay for them.'

The crowd, which had meanwhile collected around the door of the tavern, shouted with laughter at this proposition, while John Bull hastily retired from the scene, having probably already had enough of a raal Alleghanian boulder.

Anecdote of Mathews.

Innumerable stories are told of the pranks Mathews delighted to play under different disguises and in different characters. No doubt there is much exaggeration in these. I was myself sceptical as to Mathews's power of concealing his identity from persons to whom he was known. I happened to mention this to Peter Coxe, who assured me the following instance occurred under his own observation:

'I was invited,' quoth Peter, 'to dine at the Piazza Coffee house to meet a select party, among whom was Mathews. The room we dined in had two doors. Mathews sat on the right hand of our entertainer, by whose desire I seated myself next to Mathews. During dinner, the latter mentioned that an acquaintance of his, an obstinate, opinionated old bachelor, whom he had known in the north was in town, and that he was exceedingly apprehensive this person, who was intolerably rude and overbearing, would find him out, and force himself on the company. After dinner, Mathews made himself exceedingly agreeable, and we were all in the acme of enjoyment, when the waiter, entering, announced that an elderly gentleman was below, inquiring for Mr. Mathews.

'What's his name?' asked Mathews in great alarm.

'He did'nt say, sir. He says he knows you are here, and he must see you.'

'Old Twhaites by —!' cried Mathews, starting up;—'knew he'd ferret me out.'

'Stay;—what sort of a man is he?' said our entertainer.

'Has he a brown great coat on?' demanded Mathews.

'Yes, sir.'

'Green specs?'

'Scratch wig?'

'Yes, sir.'

'Stoops a good deal, and speaks in a north-country accent!'

'Exactly, sir; you've—'

'Ah! I knew it,' interrupted Mathews, shrugging up his shoulders, and shooting to the stair's head.

'I tell you I know he's in the house, and I will see him!' vociferated a voice on the stairs.

'Say Bannister's taken ill—I'm gone to the theatre,' cried Mathews, rushing in, seizing his hat, and bolting.

'He had scarcely made his exit one door, when Old Thwaites appeared at the other. The latter's appearance corresponded in every respect with the description given by Mathews.

'Where's Mathus?' demanded he, abruptly, in strong north-country accent. 'I know he's here, continued he hobbling in the room, and looking sharply around, 'and I must see him.'

'Mr. Mathews was here, sir,' replied our host, with more politeness than I tho't the occasion called for; 'but he's just gone to the theatre and —'

'That won't pass with me,' interrupted Mr. Thwaites, rudely. 'I know he's in the house;—you can't bamboozle me. I know he does'nt play to-night,—I've ascertained that. So here,' continued he, putting down his hat and stick, and seating himself in the chair Mathews had just vacated, 'here I stay until I've seen him.'

We all started at this.

'You're quite welcome to stay, sir, as long as you please,' said our entertainer, cooly. 'But what I tell you is the fact. Mr. Bannister is taken suddenly ill, and—

'It's a lie, sir, interrupted Mr. Thwaites again; 'its a d—d lie, sir!' repeated he, striking the table with his first until the glasses jingled again, 'and you all know it,' concluded he, looking fiercely around.

Of course, we all rose at this.

'Pray, gentlemen,' said the entertainer, 'be seated, I beg. As an elderly gentleman—as a friend of Mr. Mathews, Mr. Thwaites is privileged to—pray resume your seats, gentlemen.'

We obeyed; though I confess I felt strongly inclined, in spite of his years, to kick the intruder out.

'So you know me, do you?' proceeded Mr. Thwaites, filling out a bumper; 'Mathus mentioned me, did he? Pah! what rot-gut stuff! what beastly wine! I wonder you can drink such rubbish. Pah!—nothing but sloe-juice and cyder. But anything—anything's good enough for you cockneys,' added he, with a sneer. 'Ha! ha!—curse me if I think you know good wine when you can get it.'

Some of us ventured to dissent from this. But Mr. Thwaites stuck to his assertion, and maintained it with so much rudeness, that it acquired all the tact of our entertainer to preserve order. No matter what subject was started, Mr. Thwaites was sure to render it the theme for dircord; until at length the patience of the company becoming exhausted, we rose en masse, and were on the point of forcibly ejecting the intruder, who, pulling off his wig and spectacles, disclosed the features of Mathews himself!

I had for some time suspected this. My proximity to the supposed Mr. Thwaites enabled me to detect a horse-hair attached to the wig, which, passing under Mathews' nose, entirely changed the expression of his countenance. But no other person, except our entertainer, who was in the secret had the slightest suspicion of the cheat; the admirable manner in which Mathews supported his assumed character, but above all, the celerity with which he returned, so completely altered in his appearance, precluding the possibility of his being identified.

The Oregon Fever.—The "Expositer," of the 3d ult., a paper publiser at Independence, (Mo.) the very extreme part of our border civilization, comes to us in a kind of ectacy at the throng of immigrants to Oregon now collected at that place. It would have us believe not even our crowded buisness thoroughfares present so bustling an appearance as the dusty roads of Independence. Let the editor speak for himself:—

"Even while we write we see a long train of wagons comming thro' our busy streets; they are hailed with shouts of welcome by their fellow voyagers and, to Judge from the pleased expression on every face, it "all goes merry as a marriage bell!." On looking out at the passing train we see among the foremost a very comfortable covered wagon one of the sheets drawn aside, and an extremely nice looking lady seated inside very quietly sewing; the bottom of the wagon is carpeted; there are two or three chairs, and at one end there is a bureau, surmounted by a mirror; various articles of ornament and convenience hang around the sides—a perfect prairie boudoir. Blessed be woman! Shedding light and happiness where'er she goes; with her the wild prairie will be a paradise! Blessed be him who gave us this connecting link between Heaven and man to win us from our wilder ways. Hold on there; this is getting entirely too sentimental; but we don't care who laughs, we felt better and happier when we looked on this picture than we may express. That fine manly fellow riding along by the side of the wagon, and looking in so pleasantly, is doubtless the lady's husband; we almost envy him. But they are past, and now comes team after team, each drawn by six or eight stout oxen, and such drivers! Go it boys! We're in a perfect *Oregon fever*. Now comes on a stock of every description; children, niggers, horses, mules, cows, oxen; and there seems to be no end to them. From present evidences, we suppose that not less than two or three thousand people are congregating at this point, previous to their start upon the broad prairie, which will be on or about the 10th of May."

"Ma! Ma! Cousin Bill, he's in the parlour with sister Sal, and he keeps a bitin her.

"Cousin Bill biting my Sal!"

"Yes'm—I seed him do it ever so many times; bit her right on the mouth—and the tarnal gal did't hollow a bit nother.

"Oh—ah! never mind Ned, I guess he didn't hurt her much.

Hurt her!—by gosh she loves it, she does; coss she kept a lettin him and didn't say nothing, but just smacked her lips as though 'twas good—she did. I seed it all through the key hole. I'll fire taters at him, I gosh."

AGRICULTURAL.

Producing much on little Land.—Instead of seeking, as most farmers do, to add perpetually to the quantity or measure of their land, it would in most cases, be much more expedient and profitable to make it their study, on how little land can I obtain the greatest quantity of produce, with all the labor and manure I can command? If, for example, he can, by a skilful course of culture, obtain 1000 bushels of wheat from twenty acres, 50 bushels per acre, how much better and more economical than to get the same quantity from 100 acres, or 10 bushels per acre! In this observation, it may be said there is nothing new, yet seeing how universally it is disregarded, in the practice & habits of the country, it cannot well be too often repeated and enforced by every mode of illustration. The 100 acre field in the first place requires, for seed, 100 bushels instead of 20; but the loss of this 80 additional bushels of grain for seed in the commencement, is scarcely worthy of regard, in comparison with other losses involved in the cultivation of 100 acres as compared with 20, to obtain the same result—note the vast difference in the amount of labor. There are 80 acres extra to be *frequently* ploughed and harrowed, as all land should be, far more than is usual; for it is impossible that the roots of plants should extract from the soil, completely, all the food it contains for them, unless by being finely and infinitely separated and pulverized, it may be made, every particle of it, accessible to roots. The Roman, who tilled his farm, as many did, of only four acres, was not satisfied with less than *nine times* ploughing and harrowing for wheat. Then have to calculate the additional labor which must be employed in cutting over 80 extra acres, hauling it, and treshing five times as much straw to get a given quantity of grain. We have said nothing about the additional fencing required, and taxes to be paid.—Hence we repeat that the farmer should economise as to his labor and other resources, and study not on how much, but how little land, there should be bestowed to ensure a given result.

The average product of Indian corn, for example, is probably not more than 20 or 25 bushels to the acre; in all the old States there are well authenticated accounts of more than 100 bushels from an acre. It is, in fact, not easy to set limits to the capability of the earth under the most favorable circumstances.

"Get out of the way, or I'll knock you into the middle of next week."

"Sir, you will much oblige me by so doing, as I have a note to pay in the bank on Saturday next.

THE JOURNAL.

Friday, June 13, 1845.

FOR CONGRESS,

HON. JAS. J. M'KAY,

OF BLADEN COUNTY.

☞Single copies of the JOURNAL to be had at the office, at 6 cents a piece.

☞Dr. Duncan's *Speech* for sale at this office Price, $2 00 per 100 copies; or 5 cts. for 1 copy

COUNTY COURT CLERKSHIP.

We are authorised to announce L. H. Marsteller, as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Court Clerk.

A WORD TO THE POST-MASTERS.

We have of late had many complaints made to us about the irregularity of the receipt of the Journal at some of the Post-Offices to which it is sent. The fault does not lie with us: to this fact the Post-Master here can testify. Our Package for Washington, Beaufort County, N. C., we are informed, does not reach that office until Wednesday night, whereas it should be received on Monday. We shall look into this matter, and find out on whom the blame is to be lodged, if we have any more complaints of this sort, and make a report to the proper authorities. We do not ask it as a favor that our papers should be distributed regularly, but we demand it as a duty the Post-Masters are bound to perform.

The Columbian Magazine.

The enterprising proprietors of this truly beautiful and interesting work, have been unusually early in sending forth their July number, the receipt of which, we hereby acknowledge. The plate of Flashions for the coming month is decidedly well executed, and most tastefully gotten up.—Amongst the contributors for the present number, we notice the names of Mrs. Steele, Mrs. Osgood, Mrs. Child, Mrs. Mowatt, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Morford, and other distinguished literary writers.

The prospectus for the 4th volume, will be found in our advertising columns.

Second Congressional District.

From the Mecklenburg *Jeffersonian*, of the 5th inst., we learn that the Hon. Chas. Fisher, of Rowan, has been nominated as the Democratic candidate, for a seat in the next House of Representatives, from the 2d District. We hail the nomination with joy. Mr. Fisher is one of the soundest politicians in North Carolina, and he has bestowed no little attention to the politics of the Union. The Democracy of the Mecklenburg district, may well feel proud of their candidate, and around him they will rally like a band of brothers.

We copy the following resolution adopted by the Convention:—

Resolved, That we hail with joy the brilliant [illegible] of our District's native son, James Knox Polk, to the Presidential Chair;—that we cordially approve the measures of his administration thus far, and have full confidence that he will administer the government with an eye single to the good of his country. Let him be sustained by every friend of our institutions."

FLORIDA.

Wm. D. Mosely, Governor elect of Florida, has a majority over his competitor, the Federal candidate, of between 800 and 1000. The Legislature is Democratic by a large majority. This secures two Democratic U. S. Senators from the new State of Florida, for the next six years.

A Big Letter.—The Emperor of China has written a letter to President Polk, which is represented as being six feet by three feet. The Journal of Commerce says it came out in the Navigator and was forwarded to Washington. It is written in Chinese Characters.

THE MEXICAN INSTALMENTS.

It is alledged that two instalments, due by the Mexican Government, to citizens of this country, through the Government of the United States, have been paid to the Government Agent, and that those to whom the money is due, have called upon the Department at Washington for the same.

It seems that this Government has never received the instalments alleged to have been paid, and therefore refuses to pay over to the claimants. The Washington Union says: "We are *authorized* by the Secretary of the Treasury to say, that he has received a letter from a reliable source in Mexico; but it does not contain the intelligence that the *money* was ever paid to an Agent of the Government of the United States.

"We further understand that a private letter has just been received, direct, by another distinguished member of our Government from Mexico, which states that our agent in Mexico had received drafts upon the treasury of Mexico for the amount of the two instalments, (and had probably receipted for it,) but that, on presenting the drafts to the treasury, they were not paid—most probably for the want of means."

Fennessee.—The N. O. Courier, of the 4th inst., says:—"We have encouraging accounts of the progress of Democracy in Tennessee, and shall be greatly disappointed if our ticket do not prevail at the August election, by a large majority."

Costly Wines.—At an aution sale of wines in New York on Thursday, by Messrs. D. C. & W. Pell & Co., the following prices were paid,

Monterio Madeira,	$20 50 per gallon.
Morewood Madeira,	22 50 per gallon.
No mark Madeira,	17 50
Walton Madeira,	8 00 per bottle.
Walton Rum,	13 50 per gallon.
Morewood Brandy,	8 00 per gallon.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh Register, of the 10th inst., furnishes an account of the *commencement* of the University, at Chapel Hill. There were about fifteen hundred persons present, besides a large number of Trustees, and the greatest collection of ladies ever seen at that place. The public exercises were commenced on Tuesday, and continued each day, until Thursday. A sermon was preached to the Graduating class, by the Rev. Mr. Gilchrist, of Fayetteville, from Corinthians, ch. 13, v. 11, 12. Orations were delivered by the following young gentlemen:

1. Henry G. Williams, (*Franklin*) Houston's defence before the House of Representatives.
2. Thomas C. Pinckard, (*Alabama*) Everett's Fourth of July Oration at Cambridge.
3. James Gallier, (*New Orleans*) Phillip's Speech before the "British and Foreign Bible Society."
4. Thomas H. Holmes (*Clinton*) Phillip's Character of George III.
5. Thomas E. Watson, (*Chapel Hill*) Beel, on the "Tariff" of 1832.
6. John K. Strange, (*Cumberland*) Rienzi's Address to the Romans. (Mitford.)
7. John W. Cameron. (*Fayetteville*) Webster on the "Greek Mission."

On Wednesday afternoon, (says the Register,) there was a most interesting meeting of the *Alumni* Association, at which Gov. *Morehead* presided. No less than ten Alumni of the Institution have died since the last Commencement, and very interesting Biographical sketches of each were read by different members of the Association, viz:

Of Hon. *James Martin*, by *Charles Manly*, Esq.
" *William S. Mhoon*, by Hon. *W. H. Battle*,
" Hon. *J. Holleman*, by *G. F. Davidson*, Dsq.
" Professor *E. D. Simms*, by Prof. *Greene*,
" *Robt. H. Cowan*, by Rev. *T. F. Davis*,
" *Green M. Cuthbert*, by Professor *Graves*,
" *J. N. Barksdale*, by *Samuel Phillips*, Esq.
" *J. W. Campbell*, by *William J. Clark*, Esq.
" *R. W. Tomlinson*, by *W. S. Mullins*, Esq.
" *Thos. Hill Spruill*, by Tutor *A. G. Brown*.

At night, there was Declamation by the following young gentlemen, Members of the Sophomore class, viz:

1. Linel L. Levy, (*So. Carolina,*) McDuffie on the "Removal of the Deposites."
2. William H. Howerton, (*Halifax, Va.*) Osgood on the "Removal of the Deposites."
3. Eli W. Hall, (*Wilmington*) Osmond's Dream from the "Castle Spectre."
4. Elias C. Hines, (*Raleigh*) First "Phillippic of Demosthenes."
5. John Pool, (*Elizabeth City*) Webster on the "Panama Mission."
6. Leonidas C. Farrell, (*LaGrange*, Ga.) Clay on the "New Army Bill."
7. William H. Manly, (*Raleigh,*) Eulogy on Henry Clay. (Anonymous.)

Thursday was the *Annual Commencement*, and was a day of exhilirating interest. At 10 o'clock, a Procession was formed, as on Wednesday, but a much more imposing one, which moved to Gerard Hall, every nook of which was densely crowded, exhibiting a rare assemblage of beauty, fashion and intelligence.—The following was the Order of Exercises for the day, viz:

Forenoon.

1. Sacred Music.
2. [illegible] (*Franklin,*) Thomas F. Davis, *Salisbury.*
4. Oration. 'Public opinion should be entened.' Thomas J. Summer, *Lincolnton.*
5. Oration. 'Greek Tragedy.' Edward Dromgoole, *Brunswick, Va.*
6. Oration. 'Pleasures of Literature.' James J. Herring, *Lenoir.*
7. Oration. 'Tendency of the Age to Ultraism.' P. Garland Burton, *Mecklenburg, Va.*
8. Oration. 'True Theory of the Constitution.' Fred. D. Lent, *New Berne.*
9. Oration. 'Periodical Literature of N. C.' Ralph P. Buxton, *Fayetteville.*

Afternoon.

1. Oration. 'Influence of National Insignia.' Reuben C. Shorter, *Alabama.*
2. Oration. 'All is Vanity.' George V. Strong, *Sampson.*
3. Oraton. 'Incompetency of Reason to control the Passions.' Jesse P. Smith, *Fayetteville.*
4. Oration. 'Grandeur of the Missionary Character.' Richard H. Mason, *Raleigh.*
5. Annual Report.
6. Degrees Conferred.
7. Oration. 'Responsibility of Talent,' with the Valedictory. Jos. J. B. Batchelor, *Helifax.*
8. Sacred Music.
8. Prayer.

The Orations delivered by the young gentlemen above named, were of course *original*, and left on the auditory not only a deep impression of their own intellectual acquirements, but of reflected honor worthy of the distinguished literary reputation, zeal and industry of the heads of the College.

The Senior or Graduating class consisted of the following gentlemen, viz: William E. Barnett, Joseph J. B. Batchelor, Chas. Bruce, Peter G. Burton, Ralph P. Buxton, Sam'l J. Calvert, Samuel W. Cockrell, Thos. F. Davis, Edward Dromgoole, E. L. Dusenbury, Alexander B. Hawkins, James J. Herring, Eugene J. Hinton, Owen D. Holmes, Pleasant A. Holt, H. O. W. Hooker, Virginius H. Ivy, Frederick D. Lente, Langdon C. Manly, R'd H. Mason, Thomas C. McIlhenny, William T. Mebane, Alexander D. Moore, Lucien H. Sanders, Reuben C. Shorter, Thos. F. Slade, Jesse P. Smith, Dewitt C. Stone, George V. Strong, Thomas J. Sumner, Leonidas Taylor, Samuel D. Wharton, Thomas E. Whyte.—The sight of so many young men who, after a daily association for four years, were about to separate, perhaps never to meet again, awakened the most lively emotions even in those who had been long accustomed to such scenes. May the many high hopes and fond anticipations which animate their young hearts and enthusiastic temperaments, be all realized on the great threatre of life!

The Degree of *Bachelor of Arts* was conferred, in course, on the several Members of the Graduating class. The Honorary Degree of *Master of Arts* was conferred on the following gentlemen, viz: Willis W. Alston, of Sumter District, S. C.; David A. Barnes, of Northampton county; Robert R. Bridgers, of Tarboro'; Francis T. Bryan, Military Academy, West Point; Kenelm H. Lewis, Tarboro'; Thos. J. Morisey, Sampson; William S. Mullins, Fayetteville; Thomas Ruffin, Missouri; Rev. Albert Shipp, Cheraw; Joseph T. Summerell, Salisbury; Calvin H. Wiley, Oxford; Charles P. Heartwell, Virginia; Jeremiah W. Murphy, of Lincolnton; and J. Randolph Clay, late Charge d'Affaires at Vienna, and now Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg.

And the Honorary Degree of L. L. D. was conferred on WILLIE P. MANGUM, of the U. S. Senate, a Graduate of the class of 1815; on JOHN Y. MASON, Attorney General of the U. S., and a graduate of the class of 1816; and on JAMES K. POLK, President of the U. S., and a Graduate of the class of 1818.

The festivities of the week were closed by a delightful entertainment, given to the Graduating class by the other Members of College, and furnished by Miss HILLIARD.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

From the New Orleans papers of the 2d and 3d inst., we have some later news from Mexico.

New Orleans, June 2.

The British frigate Eurydice arrived off the bar at the Balize on Saturday, and she is now lying at anchor there. One or two gentlemen who came in this ship from Vera Cruz, and several of her officers, arrived in town yesterday by the tow boat Star. We have been furnished with a few items of information from Vera Cruz of a date as late as the 22d ult.

Regarding the treaty between Texas and Mexico, the Mexican Government finds itself in a dilemma which precipitate action might render dangerous. They have raised a war spirit which they discover they cannot quell, and which even to conciliate appears to be hazardous. Notwithstanding the large majority which the treaty or the authority to treat, obtained in the Mexican Congress, having passed the Chamber by a vote of 43 to 13, and the Senate by 30 to 6, the measure is exceedingly unpopular with the people. The adherents of Santa Anna, and malcontents of every hue and kind, encourage all forms of opposition to the existing government. Knowing the inability of Mexico to engage with the U. States in war, and confident she cannot rely upon England for assistance, they represent to the ignorant multitudes the invasion of this country is a task of easy accomplishment, and that the British Government only waits the word to join them against us. The people are therefore madly in favor of war, and the adoption of any course by the existing government having a peaceful tendency, will more than probably result in its overthrow. The friends of Santa Anna and the opposition generally stimulate this warlike spirit to the utmost; and one of two things is rendered almost certain, either that the existing government will declare war against the United States, or that a new revolution will speedily break out and sweep it from existence.

No attempts are made in Mexico to disguise the deep and active interest which Great Britain takes in every thing calculated to prevent the effectuation of the annexation measure.—It is said that to accomplish her ends she offers to pay the debts of Texas, and to assume for Mexico ten millions of her English bonds, guaranteeing independence to the one, and security from the inroads of the United States to the other.

Capt. Elliott, and the officers of the frigate, who came up, are stopping at the St. Charles Hotel.

The Texan or English commissioner, "whose name is never heard," was to leave Vera Cruz on the 23d inst. for Galveston, in the French brig-of-war La Perouse.

Governor Shannon arrived a few days previous to the sailing of the Eurydice, at Vera Cruz, and would leave in a short time for the United States.

Business in Vera Cruz is very dull. This is attributed almost wholly to the prohibitory tariff regulations now in force. It is confidently asserted that Congress will [illegible] of the government will require an alteration which will encourage trade and bring more money to the Treasury.

Jeffersonian Republican.

New Orleans, June 3.

Private letters received here from Mexico by the British frigate "Eurydice," state it as a matter almost of certainty, that before long the Mexican government will declare war against the United States. We have seen some of these letters, and they all go to confirm the statements to this effect made in our paper of yesterday. So hostile to this country and to Texas is the tone of public sentiment in Mexico, that it is generally believed the government must either go to war, or suffer an overthrow by a new revolution. In this posture of affairs, it will probably adopt the alternative involving least peril to its members, trusting to the chances which the future may afford to save the republic from the consequences of a conflict with this country.—From one of the letters referred to, dated Vera Cruz, May 22d, we have been kindly permitted to make the following extract:

"Captain Elliott and a Commissioner of Texas are at this place, waiting for the arrival of letters from Mexico, which it is said, will arrive to-day. They will sail direct for Galveston in the French brig "La Perouse."—The "Eurydice" will sail for your port with despatches for the British government. In addition to the propositions made by England to both Texas and Mexico, to settle the relations of these countries to each other and to the United States, in a manner agreeable to her policy, I am assured there are inducements offered of rather a tempting nature. They are as follows:—England compromises herself with Mexico to pay ten millions of her national debt, and with Texas she agrees to pay the whole of hers, which is computed at eight millions. This, if true—and I have got it from very good authority—proves that England has some very deep-laid project with regard to Texas: one much more important to her than the advantages she might derive from the simple determination of Texas to remain independent, confirmed by the consent of Mexico.

"Those English who speak of the controversy between Mexico and the United States about Texas, never fail to introduce the question of slavery, and regard its abolition in the little republic as a consequence which will speedily follow the determination on her part to remain independent. But from what I can learn, I cannot think that any proposition which England may make, however tempting it may be, can now defeat the annexation."

"Governor Shannon arrived here yesterday He will go in the "Anahuac" to New York, unless Com. Connor offers him a man-of war. Under ordinary circumstances, this would be done; but it is said the Commodore is unwilling at this time to weaken the force of his command. Mr. Shannon was robbed both going and coming from Mexico."—*Ib.*

The Great Iron Steamer Great Britain.—The monster ship, which was so long imprisoned in the dock at Bristol, is at length appointed to make her first voyage across the Atlantic. She is to leave Liverpool for New York on the 25th of July next. She now lies at Blackwall on the Thames, an object of curiosity to visiters, and is shortly to pass round to Liverpool for the purpose of taking in her freight for the voyage. She is to leave New York on her return to England on the 28th of August.—*Charleston Courier.*

New Post Office Law.

The new law of Congress goes into operation on the 1st of July. On and after that day, the subscribers to the *Journal*, whose papers are sent to the following Post-offices will receive them free of postage:

Topsail Sound,	New Hanover county.
Long Creek,	do.
Moore's Creek,	do.
Black River Chapel,	do.
Sills Creek,	do.
Robinson's,	Brunswick county.
Smithville,	do.

A circular from the Postmaster General has lately been issued containing directions for the execution of the new Post Office law, to go into effect on the 1st July next, from which we extract the following:

1. *Postage.*

On and after July 1, 1845, on a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, sent any distance not exceeding three hundred miles, five cents.

When sent any distance over three hundred miles, ten cents.

For any additional weight of half an ounce, or any fractional excess of less than half an ounce, there shall be charged an additional postage of five or ten cents, according to the distance.

On letters *dropped* in the post office for delivery in the same place, two cents.

On letters *advertised* as remaining on hand there shall be charged when delivered out, besides the regular postage, the cost of advertising, which will be on each letter two cents; or four cents if advertised in two papers.

What is subject to letter postage is defined to be letters in manuscript, or paper of any kind conveyed in the mail, by or upon which information shall be asked for or communicated in writing, or by marks or signs.

On all circulars, handbills, or advertisements, which are printed or litographed on quarto or single cap paper, or paper not larger than the single cap, and which are folded and directed, but left unsealed, two cents on each sheet for any distance. When sealed, these are to be rated as letters.

"Quarto Post" is the size usually called letter paper, say about ten to eight inches to the page; "single cap is the size commonly called writing paper, say thirteen by eight inches to the page.

Where the circular is on a sheet larger than single cap, it is rated as a pamphlet. As the postage on these articles is chargeable on each *copy*, postmasters carefully examine all packets, and rate the postage accordingly.

On all pamphlets, magazines, periodicals, and every other kind and description of printed or other matter, (except newspapers, and except also circulars, handbills, and advertisements, as aforesaid,) which shall be unconnected with any manuscript communication whatever, two and a half cents for every copy of no greater weight than one ounce, for any distance. For every additional ounce, to be charged as an ounce; but excess less than half an ounce is not to be regarded.

A pamphlet is a small unbound printed book; a magazine is a pamphlet published periodically, in numbers, containing articles on science, literature, politics, news, &c.

Newspapers go free for any distance not exceeding thirty miles from the place where printed, when sent by the editors or publishers thereof, if they do not exceed nineteen hundred superficial inches in extent. For any distance beyond thirty miles, within the State [illegible] distance exceeding one hundred miles, out of the State where published, one and a half cent postage.

When a newspaper exceeds nineteen hundred superficial inches, it is to be rated with pamphlet postage.

When the article to be mailed is a circular, pamphlet or newspaper, it should be so enveloped or folded that it can be distinctly seen at the office to be such, also that it contain no writing, marks, or signs, to serve the purpose of written communications. If not done up so as to open at the end, it is to be charged as a letter by weight.

Free Papers.

The Governors of States may send, free of postage, all laws and reports, whether bound or unbound, and all records and documents of their respective states which may be directed by the legislature of the several states to be transmitted to the executive of other states, the Governor writing his name thereon, with the designation of his office and the kind of books or documents enclosed in the package to be addressed to the Governor of the state to which it is to be sent.

The three assistant postmasters general are authorized to send, free of postage, any letters packages, or other matters *relating exclusively to their official duties*, or the business of the post office department, to be duly franked by them as on "official business."

Deputy postmasters throughout the United States are also authorized to send all letters and packages which it may be their duty, or they may have occasion to transmit to any person or place, which shall relate *exclusively* to the business of their respective offices, or to the business of the post office department. But in every such case the postmaster shall endorse thereon, over his own signature, the words "post office business."

Exchange newspapers between publishers of newspapers may be sent free.

Money for Publishers.

The authority heretofore given to postmasters to send money free of postage to publishers of newspapers in payment of subscriptions being withdrawn, the following regulation is substituted:—

Money may be left with a postmaster in no instance exceeding ten dollars, for the purpose of being paid to distant publishers, if said publisher shall so desire. For any newspaper or pamphlet deliverable from his office, the postmaster may retain one per cent. and give his receipt for the balance. He is immediately to report the payment, with the names of the parties, to the postmaster through whom said amount is to be paid to the publisher, and to charge himself upon his "general account with the United States," with the amount received, deducting the one per cent. under the head of "moneys received for subscriptions," stating the name of the payer, office where payable, amount, and time when received; and shall make a full and faithful return to the general post office of all such cases at the end of each quarter. When presentend, the postmaster at the office where payable is to pay the amount in said receipts, deducting one per ct.; which receipt, after being endorsed by the publisher he will forward as his voucher of payment. He will enter said amount to his credit on his "general account with the United States," under the head of "moneys paid for subscriptions," giving the particulars above stated, and render to the general post office a full and faithful account of the same at the end of each month.

What may be Mailed.

No packet which shall weigh more than three pounds. Bound books of any size are not included in the term "mailable matter," except books sent by governors of states as aforsaid.

Advertised Letters.

Letters uncalled for are to be advertised in the paper of the town where the office advertising may be situated having the largest circulation, provided it can be done at a cost not exceeding two cents on each letter. Letters are not to be advertised in more than one paper unless specially directed by the postmaster general.

Private Expresses.

The establishment of private expresses for the conveyance of any letters, packets or packages of letters, or other matter transmittable in the United States mail, (newspapers, pamphlets, magaziues and periodicals excepted,) from one city, town, or other place, to any other city, town, or place in the United States, between and from, and to which the United States mail is regularly transported, under authority of the post office department, is prohibited. So is the causing to be conveyed, or the providing for the conveyance or transportation, by regular trips, or at stated periods or intervals, as aforesaid, any letters or other matter transmittable by mail as aforesaid, newspapers, pamphlets, magazines and periodicals only excepted.

Every person offending against this provision, or aiding or assisting therein, or acting as such private express, shall forfeit and pay $150 for each time any letter or letters, packet or packages, or other matter properly transmittable by mail, (except newspapers, &c.,) shall or may be by him, her, or them, or thro' his, her, or their means or instrumentality, in whole or in part, conveyed.

This is not to prohibit the conveyance of letters, packets or packages, or other matter by private hands, no compensation being tendered or received therefor in any way, or by special messenger employed only for the single particular occasion.

From the Fayetteville (N. C.) Carolinian.

Mr. Dobbin at Smithfield.

MR. EDITOR: The democratic candidate to represent the fifth District in the next Congress, James C. Dobbin, Esq., addressed his fellow-citizens of Johnston county, at Smithfield, to-day. He introduced his harangue, of something over an hour's length, by stating that he had not sought the position which he occupied, but had consented to become a candidate in obedience to the wishes of the District, as expressed in Convention. He proceeded in his peculiarly happy and impressive manner, to expose the doctrines of the whig and democratic parties—pointed out their difference, and ably sustained and illustrated his views in preference of the latter.

In speaking of the position of this country in relation to Texas and Oregon—the policy and practice of England on the subject of the acquisition of territory—the probabilities of a war on account of any action which the United States had taken, or might take in connection with these territories, the orator was truly eloquent; and if the countenance be an index of feeling, his hearers of all parties felt, that in the hour of her danger, they would be found on the side of their country. Mr. D. fully sustained on this occasion his high reputation as an eloquent popular speaker. I wish that circumstances would allow him to go not only into every county in the District, but into different sections of every county, and teach ambitious political aspirants of every creed, that if they can by mildness, forbearance, and devotion to their country's interest, promote her true glory, it will prove the safest and most commendable road to that other gaol, their own fame and promotion.

Yours, &c., AUSCULTATOR.

Smithfield, May 27, 1845.

The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, in commenting upon the proceedings of the Convention which nominated Mr. Fisher as a candidate for Congress, says: "The speech of Amos Weaver, Esq., was well delivered, and seemed to produce a very powerful effect among his hearers. He commenced by giving his reasons for quitting the Jackson ranks in 1834 and joining the federelists—or, true republicans, as he then thought them to be, and as they professed to be. After he got into their ranks, he remained there up to 1840, when he began to discover the tendency of their doctrines—their fraud and hypocricy in professing to be republicans. Becoming thoroughly satisfied that he had been seduced into the ranks of the Federalists, and was supporting doctrines to which he had at heart always been opposed, he broke the shackles of party, and returned again to the Democratic fold, where he intended for the future to labor unceasingly, and thus endeavor to atone for past errors.—And he called upon his whig friends who heard him, and who, like himself, had once been in the republican ranks, but had strayed from the true path, to join with him in now upholding the true principles of the Constitution, by forwarding the success of the only real American party—the Democracy. He said one single fact ought to show every patriot that he should be found under the Democratic banner. In every controversy we have with foreign governments, said Mr. W., you find the leaders of the whig, or federal party, taking sides against their own government.—What did they in 1812?—In our subsequent disputes with England, France, and now with Mexico? This is enough for me, said he, and should make every true-hearted American loathe a connection with such a party. But we cannot do the speaker justice in this hasty sketch. His speech was an able one, and was received with rapturous applause by the Convention."

Federalism Developed.—We understand that at Iredell Court, week before last, the Whig Court there gave the use of the Courthouse to Col. Barringer to make a two-hour's speech;—but when he was done, the Democrats asked the use of it for a few minutes, to hold a meeting to appoint Delegates to the District Convention, *and the request was refused!* What do a truth-loving and a fair-dealing people think of this? Did the Court hope thus to prevent the Spartan band of Democrats in Iredell from holding a meeting, and thus break up the Convention, and prevent us from bringing out a man to beat their federal candidate? If they did, they knew little of the spirit of Democracy. Such conduct will bring its own reward. Tyranny is the best sort of medicine to produce a revolution in politics.

Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

From the Boston Statesman.

THE FANATICISM OF ABOLITIONISM.

The anti-Church, anti-Union, anti-Constitution abolitionists are working their ruin at a rapid rate. Their objects are set forth in their own language without concealment or remorse. They are so traitorous to what has commonly been counted true patriotism and Americanism, as to call loudly for the rebuke of the considerate of all parties. Their grand motto, as blazed forth in their advertisements is, "No union with slave-holders." This is the badge of the Anti-Slavery Society. Its objects may be gathered from the mouths of their speakers. We propose to specify a few of these.

1. The grand object of these fanatics is avowed to be "A DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION." This is emblazoned upon their banner. It is often and unblushingly avowed by them. The value of the Union is calculated at so cheap a rate that, to accomplish their purposes, they would not hesitate to tear it asunder. What more detestable object than this? But the arguments for its preservation are almost inwoven in every patriotic American mind; It is our security against internal and external foes; under it the nation has become what it is. Those who deliberately seek to break it up deserve to be looked upon as guilty of treason to the great cause of freedom.

And such are those who join with these pioneer fanatics, hold council with them, allow their names to be associated with them at their public meetings, and thus promote this detestable work. But charge them with aiming at it, and they deem the charge libellous. Why then do they countenance the men that go for it? Why not come out of their ranks? Why do not such leave to those really guilty of the treason the whole odium of it?

2. As auxiliary to the dissolution of the Union, the abolitionists declare their object to be REVOLUTIONARY: *they mean, by peace or war, to* OVERTHROW THE CONSTITUTION. Now a revolutionary movement is a civil war movement. In its prosecution it would turn our now peaceful fields into fields of blood; it would array son against father, brother against brother, in deadly strife. It is only when a people are obliged to maintain what is dearer than life, that such a movement is justifiable. When we look upon our condition as a nation, and see progress and plenty on every side—the rights of the nation secured—it is hardly possible to look with calmness upon the madness of such a movement now. Who in his right mind can go for it?

3. Another openly avowed object is A DISSOLUTION OF THE ORGANIZATION CALLED CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.—There is far too much method in this madness. The men who are promoting this work understand the nature of the Christian bond of fellowship and its importance in maintaing the Union. To break it is a preparatory step to a more important step, viz., a dissolution of our national political organization. Hence the pertinacity with which they pursue this object.

4. Another object, auxiliary to a dissolution of the Union, seems to be, to weaken a reverence for the great founders of our republic, and thus weaken the strength of that tie arising from common recolleetions. This is seen in the courteous condemnation of their labors by some, and the fanatic denunciation by others. May, for instance, thinks a great error was committed by acceding to the compromises of the constitution. A Miss Hitchcock, representing the fanatic portion, is more bold. She denounces the framers of it as "the worst of tyrants," and declares that "Satan himself aided them to found that instrument." This object seems to be more pertinaciously pursued of late than ever. When these coarse defamers have concluded, there arise in these anti-slavery society meetings men who admire their efforts, and thus back their sentiments. These are such men as Bell, of Kentucky, the associate of C. M. Clay! WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN, MADISON and HAMILTON, the worst of tyrants, inspired by Satan! It is enough to make one's blood boil to read such words. As we hear this course of remark, courteous or fanatic—smoothly terming the glories of such men mistakes, or roughly terming them Satanic—it seems almost that a band have been sent among us by foreign despots, and are trying their hand at sliming over what grateful freemen count patriotic and sublime. Out upon such libels upon the age. Let men who have felt disposed to do something, without considering precisely what they were doing, to liberate the slave, pause when they see this vile object. The only way is, to let the authors of such detestable sentiments—the men openly pursuing so wicked an object—remain by themselves. There are no words we can use sufficient to express a proper condemnation of their conduct.

The whole end and aim of these fanatics is to *dissolve the Union*; and their plea is, that a dissolution of the Union would knock the shackles from the slave. Left to themselves, their efforts would be powerless. But it is not so. A different class of men support them, give them influence. Such men, however, seem not to be aware of the tendency of their countenance. Charge them with being engaged in dissolving the Union, in revolutionary movements, in dividing churches or libelling the great men of the republic, and they will shrink from the charge with horror. But how can they escape from it, if they continue their associations?

The time has come for all who love their country to frown down this spirit. The language of the fanatics is becoming every day more bold and insulting, and so fit for the purposes of "legitimacy," that it hardly seems possible it can come from natives, or at least from Americans. Such being the case, is it not the duty of those who may have joined with them to a certain extent, but who profess to love the Union, to leave them?

A Beautiful Thought.—Mrs. Child, in one of her late pleasant fictions, has this truly poetical sentiment:—

"Two souls that are sufficient to each other—sentiments, affections, passions, thoughts, all blending in love's harmony, are earth's most perfect medium of heaven. Through them the angels come and go continually, on missions of love to all the lower forms of creation. It is the halo of these heavenly visitors that veils the earth in such golden glory and makes every little flower smile its blessings upon lovers."

A Heavy Shipment.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 1st instant says:—A large amount of Cotton was cleared at the Custom House yesterday—not less nineteen thousand eight hundred and thirty-five bales. All but ninety-two bales were cleared for foreign ports. This would be deemed a great business at any season of the year.

Small Pox in Baltimore.—It appears from a letter to the editors of the Sun, from the City Physician, that this disease is prevailing in that city, and energetic measures have been commenced, as in New York, to prevent its spread.

From the N. O. Courier, May 23.

AN INDIAN EXECUTION.

Through the politeness of Mr. Barstow, says the Natchitochez Chronicle of the 17th ult., the agent of the government for conducting the late Choctaw emigration from Mississippi to the West, we are permitted to publish the following extracts from the journal of W. R. Douglas, giving an account of the execution of a young Choctaw, according to the law of that race. It appears that on the arrival of the emigration at Bond's store, in Arkansas, the Indians procured whiskey in spite of the previous promises of the proprietors not to sell them any, and in spite of the warm remonstrances of the government agents. The consequence was disorder and fighting among many of the Indians. While the brother of Ty-ah, and another Indian were engaged in a fight, he came up to the rescue of his brother, and gave the other Indian a blow which produced death.—Blood for blood is the stern law of the savage race; and, without a murmur, he submitted to the fate awarded to him by his judges. The murder was perpetrated on the 15th of March:

[Extract from the Journal.]

March 17.—This night was the time selected for the execution of the Indian who had committed the murder at Bond's store. The friends of the deceased had demanded his blood, and their savage law was ready to give it. From the night of the 15th, to that of the 17th, Ty-ah had ample time and opportunity to have escaped; for no guard was placed over him—his movements were not even watched; his enemies knew too well the influence of an early education that robs death of its terrors, and inculcates a chivalry which is now almost extinct among the pale faces. Ty-ah would not escape; but resolute and firm, he stood his ground. The family from which he sprung were never to lose chaste by a dastardly escape from a punishment which he was taught to believe just.

At the earnest solicitations of those in attendance, who represented that it would be in violation of the laws of the State through which they were travelling, they agreed to postpone the execution until the two divisions should be united. Ty-ah was present during this conversation, and I watched him closely; he conducted himself like a Roman; he discovered not the symptom of fear, not the quivering of a muscle; his eye was endowed with a *fierceness of lustre*, which I had never seen before, and the tones of his voice, as he expressed his willingness to die *there* if they wished it, possessed, in an eminent degree, that fullness and melody so characteristic in his race. His firmness and noble bearing, of that trying time, produced reflections in my own mind, anything but favorable to that race which stands first among the human species. A white man, surrounded by similar circumstances, would have thought only of his personal safety; no desire to make reparation for a wrong; no regard for the honor of his family would have influenced him; his education would have prompted him to steal the fleetest horse in the camp, and in thirty-six hours, Texas would have had another inhabitant.

On the 18th, the Division united at Miller's Bluff on the Ouachita. On the 19th, the Indians held a council and determined that Ty-ah should die. He will be shot to-morrow. Our detention at this point has forced us to become unwilling spectators of the most tragical scene either of us ever witnessed. The mournful death-strong and the savage war-whoop informed us that Ty-ah's moments were numbered.

Dressed with more than usual elegance, after the peculiar fashion of his race, and surrounded by his friends, he approaches the place selected, and throws himself full length upon the earth, that the measure of his future home might be taken. The grave was completed: the sun was high in the heavens, and the stern decree of the council must be enforced. Ty-ah is dead, and he died the death of the brave! Unflinching he looked death in the face.—With a strong yell of defiance to his enemies, and the kind word of parting to his friends, he walked firmly up to the brink of that grave in which his remains were to be shortly entombed. He uttered no complaint of the savage law which had condemned him; he made no reproaches against the more savage judges that had enforced that law, but with a composure which could only be inculcated by the stern religion of their fathers, he bared his bosom, and from the unerring rifle of his deadly foe, received the shot that he believed was to send him forth upon the happy hunting-grounds promised him by the great and good Spirit of his race. The report of the rifle was instantly followed by the wild, unearthly shrieks of his wife and kindred. They threw themselves upon his body, and began that plaintive wailing, peculiar to that people, in a manner that drew tears from every eye.

They buried him as became a warrior, with rifle and pouch by his side. In death he was arrayed in the same fanciful garb which in life had so graced his manly form.

His grave is now filled up—the blood-thirsty law of his race is satisfied—the kindred of Gun-no-antam-be have had their revenge! Ty-ah has preserved the honor of his family, and how the stillness of the night is interrupted only by the wailing of his wife, his children, and his aged mother.

HIT AT BOASTING PUBLISHERS.

Punch makes a very fair hit some of his cotemporaries in the following:

"The Punch has fifteen hundred first rate writers constantly employed upon it. They are paid at an enormous rate, and are kept in stalls or cages near the printing office during the day time; but at night they are driven into the suburbs. Each of the principal contributors has forty pounds a week, (£2,000 a year,) and as much ink as he can consume, gratis. The chief artists are on the same footing. There is an enormous corpse of small jokers, at salaries averaging about three hundred a year each; but they are obliged to act as a sort of joke police, constantly on the look-out to take up any ferocious looking subject they meet with, and bring it to be dealt with by one or other of the principal contributors. The merely mechanical part of the arrangement is also exceedingly costly. There are several hundred compositors, who relieve each other constantly as they successively boil over with indignation, or are convulsed with laughter at the manuscripts they are putting in type. There are several boys at the engine, to prevent the chases from splitting their sides, which they have been known to do, with an unusually rich caricature or article. But the hardest work of all is performed by the publisher, who sometimes sinks down in a state of exhaustion, and is always wrapped up in blankets and carried away from the office after the exertion of having taken in the money on the day of publishing.

A *method* is said to have been discovered in England, whereby *wood* can be rendered as hard and durable as iron or stone; and it is further asserted that the wooden rails, thus prepared, have been successfully substituted for the iron rails in common use. The cost of heavy iron rails, of the most approved kind, is said to be in England not far from 7000 per mile; rails made by the new method it is stated can be laid down for $400 per mile.

The annual report of the Patent office, for the last year, makes mention of the discovery as one likely to be of vast importance to this country. The wooden rails have been used on the Dover Railroad, and others laid down at Vauxhall, for experiment, have endured a year's travel without any perceptible injury.—The process of preparing the timber is simply this:—

The pieces, after having been fitted by the carpenter and joiner for their places, are introduced into an immense iron cylinder, which is then exhausted by an air pump. A solution of the sulphate of iron is then ejected, which immediately enters into the exhausted pores of the wood. The wood is then withdrawn, and placed again in a similar vacum, in a solution of muriate of lime, which coming into contact with the sulphate of iron within the wood, decomposes it, and forms an insoluble sulphate of lime, gypsum, within the wood; and the muriate of iron, the other new compound, goes about its business. So the wood becomes thoroughly impregnated with stone as hard as a rock, and yet it is as tough as it was before.'—*Ball. Pat.*

Kissing Parties.—Under this caption a correspondent of the Piscataquis Farmer discourses as follows:—

"There is an old saying that 'every generation grows weaker and wiser;' which means, I suppose, that each generation is weaker and wiser than the one which preceded it. However true this may have been in ancient times we must conclude it false from the aspect of things at the present day, and maintain that the progression is in the strength and folly. To convince ourselves of this, we have only to attend a few of the *kissing parties* so much in vogue in these times, in which the various plays and diversions are esteemed in exact proportion to the occasion or excuse they afford the sexes of kissing each other. The participators in these sports must certainly possess nerves both strong and obtuse or they could not perform and undergo the incessant repetition for hours of such insipid and disgusting ceremonies without absolute nausea. Neither a high order of intellect, nor a refined taste can be ascribed to those who can find, and indeed *wish* to find, no better or more rational amusement than is afforded by these K. P. gatherings; the sum, substance, and sum of which is, *kiss him, kiss her, kiss them, kiss us.* Of the influence, mental, moral and physical, which such scenes exert upon the young of both sexes, I leave those more immediately interested than myself to judge, and to philanthropists and conservators of public good I submit the task of contriving some more rational and less pernicious system of diversion."

Singular Instance of Turkish Etiquette.—The following circumstances may be mentioned in proof of the rigid severity of the law which forbids men to look upon the unveiled faces of women, or even to enter the harem of their nearest connexions. Emin Bey, colonel of engineers, and Dervish Effendi, professor of natural philosophy at Galata Serai, both studied in Europe and principally in England, where they laid the foundation for those acquirements that will probably raise them to high distinction in their respective departments. These two young men married two sisters, both girls of good education, daughters of the Hekim Bashy. The two husbands not being over rich, and their young wives not having any immediate dowry, the brothers-in-law determined to inhabit the same house and to share expenses. This proposition being agreed to by the families, a good house was selected, containing two commodious suites of apartments.

Here the two couples settled themselves and placed their establishment under the superintendence of the professor's widowed mother. Now, it might be supposed that two such near connexions, living under the same roof, united purses, and having almost all interests in common, would join together in domestic socialty, and form as it were one family. But this is not the case. The two sisters inhabit the same sitting room in the harem, and the two men divide the same apartment in the salamlyk; but each wife has her distinct chambers, into which the husband of the other never enters, so that Dervish Effendi has never set eyes on the unveiled face of his sister-in-law, and Emin Bey has never looked upon the uncovered features of his brother-in-law's wife. Thus the two ladies are as complete strangers to their respective brothers-in-law as if they were living under distinct roofs.

Domestic Manners of the Turks in 1844.

THE MARKETS.

CHARLESTON MARKET—June 7.

Cotton.—The receipts since our last are 4413 bales, and the aggregate sales in the same time reach 6300 bales, as follows:—38 at 5½; 297 at 5½; 225 at 5⅝; 635 at 5¾; 414 at 5⅞; 344 at 6; 80 at 6⅛; 945 at 6¼; 228 at 6⅜; 301 at 6 7-16; 816 at 6½; 111 at 6 9-16; 938 at 6⅝; 596 at 6¾; and 337 bales at 7c. Since the receipt of the European intelligence, several lots of Sea Island, in all about 200 bales, white, have been sold at prices ranging from 15½ to 37c. per lb., and a few bags stained do. at 11c.

Rice.—Our Rice market has been rather quiet throughout the week just closed, but the current rates of the previous week have been fully sustained. Purchasers have taken about 700 tierces, at prices ranging from 3 7-16 to 3½; and some 80 tierces from 3¼ to $3¼ per cwt. Received since our last 933 tcs.

Rough Rice.—The receipts of Rough Rice, since our last report, reach 13,000 bushels, and the transactions in the same time are as follows:—3000 bushels at 83; 2600 at 94c. per bushel; and 2300 bushels on terms not made public.

Grain.—The receipts of Corn during the week have been very light—say 4000 bushels from North Carolina, which changed hands at prices within the range of our quotations, (43 a 48c.) About 1800 bushels Virginia Oats, mentioned in the receipts of the previous week, were taken by a dealer, at 29c., cash; and 5000 bushels, received since our last, brought 28c. per bushel. The stock of Peas is very limited, which has enabled sellers to obtain our quotations for some 1200 bushels. Near 400 bundles North River Hay have been received and sold within quoted prices, to which we would refer for the state of the market.

Bacon.—There is comparatively nothing doing in this article, and to force sales holders would be compelled to submit to a decline.—We would refer to our quotations for the state of the market, but would remark that one or two small lots prime Sides have been sold at 7¾c. per lb.

Lard.—Several hundred kegs rather inferior Western sold at 8¾c., and some 600 kegs prime within the vicinity of our quotations.

Extracts Courier Price Current.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—June 7.

Cotton.—There has been but few sales of the article in this market during the week, and at prices ranging from 5 to 5¼c. All other kinds of produce remarkably scarce with us. Flour $5 to $5¼. Corn 70 to 75. Bacon 7½ to 8c. No domestic liquors offering. The remarkable dryness of the season prevents us from having much trade.

North Carolinian.

NEW YORK MARKET June 7.

Turpentine, Wilmington, soft		a $3 25
" North county "	2 75 a	2 87½
Washington and Newbern,	3 00 a	3 25
Rosin,	55 a	70
Spirits Turpentine, gall.	40 a	42
Tar,	1 87½ a	2 25
Rice,	3 12½ a	4 00
Cotton	5 a	9½

Cotton.—The demand for this article has been active, and the tendency of prices since our last has been upward. The market closes with considerable firmness at an advance of ⅛ and in some instances of ¼ of a cent on the rates current previous to the arrival of the Great Western. The sales are 7350 bales.

Naval Stores.—In Turpentine, we have only to report small sales of Newbern, (old crop) as received, at $3 25 per barrel, the former price. The arrivals are very light, and the demand corresponding. Spirits Turpentine sells in small lots, at previous rates. We notice sales of 100 bbls. Roany Tar, for shipment, at $2 25; and 1000 do. North County Rosin, 55c., delivered at Brooklyn.

Rice.—Holders are firm at our quotations, which are not varied. The transactions have been limited, owing to present high rates, and the sales of the week reach only 346 tcs. and 152 bbls. at $3 75 a $3 87½, with a few bbls. prime at $4, cash.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Sunday evening, the 2d inst., by the Rev. Whitefoord Smith, Mr. Thomas A. Cook, of Baltimore, to Miss Charlotte Coe, of New York.

In the vicinity of Fayetteville, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. H. H. Durant, Mr. John D. Callais, to Miss Sarah Mitchell, daughter of Mr. William Mitchell.

In Raleigh, on the 3d instant, by the Rev. J. J. Finch, David Murphy, Esq., of Sampson county, to Miss Julia A., youngest daughter of Wesley Whitaker, Esq.

DIED,

At Federal Point, New Hanover county, on the 4th inst., Mr. Joseph Newton, in the 82d year of his age, of dropsy in the chest; for the last 4 years of his life, he has been the subject of lingering disease, which he bore with great patience, resignation, and fortitude, nor was he, at any time during his affliction, heard to murmur or repine at this dispensation of Providence.

In the death of Mr. N., his relations, and all by whom he was known, have sustained an afflicting and melancholy loss—such as will never be repaired. He was a kind husband and an affectionate father, a good master, a kind and obliging neighbor. Much more might be said of this good man, but suffice it to say, he lived beloved and died lamented.

He has left two sons and three daughters, with a number of other relatives and friends to mourn their irreparable loss; but they sorrow not as those without hope, for they have not a doubt but their loss is his eternal gain.

Rejoice for a brother deceased,
Our loss is his infinite gain,
A soul out of prison released,
And freed from its bodily chain.

Communicated.

In Newbern, on the 1st inst., Mrs. Julia Ann Bucklin, wife of Capt. William Bucklin, in the 24th year of her age.

In Cumberland county, on the 5th inst., Mrs. Jane McCrummen, wife of Mr. Roderick McCrummen.

In Anson county, Wm. German, a soldier of the Revolution, in the 87th year of his age.

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

June 7—schr Walter Merchant, Deming, Charleston, to E Dickinson.

schr Madison, Kellar, New Orleans, via Charleston, to Barry & Bryant.

12—brig Tower, Grantham, Charleston, to Jno Hall.

12—schr Jno D Jones, New York, (lies yet at Quarantine,) to *R* W Brown.

CLEARED.

June 7—brig Triumph, Murray, Boston, by Russell & Gammell.

9—brig Baltic, Moulton, Boston, by E Dickinson.

10—brig David Duffie, Williams, Philadelphia, (left Quarantine ground, in ballast,) by G W Davis.

brig N F Frothingham, Beardsley, Havana, by G W Davis.

schr Fair Lady, Barlow, St Thomas, by Barry & Bryant.

schr H Westcott, Vann, Philadelphia, by C D Ellis & Co.

11 schr Walter Merchant, Deming, Baltimore, by E Dickinson.

Swan's Point for Sale.

BEING desirous of changing my business, the ensuing fall, I will sell my plantation on Swan's Point, containing

ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND.

Three or four hundred of which, are enclosed and cleared, the balance well timbered. The plantation is situated, and lies immediately in front of New River bar, commanding a fine view of the Ocean.

The soil is alluvial, the situation pleasant and healthy, as any in the low country. To persons wishing a trading station, it offers inducements rarely to be found in this or any other part of the State. Being equidistant from the towns of Wilmington and Newbern, to and from which places, small schooners, of some thirty or forty tons burthen, ply daily; by which, goods may be delivered at the warehouse door, if necessary, and the produce of the country shipped immediately to any of our Northern or Southern markets. There are several fine sites for erecting Steam Mills, and one for Salt works—the surrounding country abounds with pine of the best quality for the lumber trade, and the quantity inexhaustible.

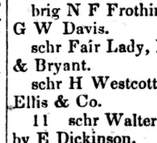
If desirable, I will sell with the place the growing crop, and hire out a number of negroes until the first of January next.

Persons wishing to purchase, are invited to call and view the premises, on or before the 20th of next month, July.

GEORGE H. McMILLAN.

Onslow co., June 13, 1845. 39-6t

$50 REWARD.



RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 11th of April, three negro men,

Charles, Billy, & Simon.

Charles is a black negro fellow, about 25 years old—5 feet 8 inches high—he has lost several of his front teeth.

Simon is a thick set stout fellow, about 25 yrs. old, and a dark mulatto.

Billy is a black fellow, about 30 years old, 5 feet 11 inches high, a very likely negro.

I will give twenty dollars for the apprehension of Charles, and fifteen dollars apiece for each of the other two. H. W. BURGWIN.

Shawfield, Brunswick co., June 13, '45. 39-3t

Honorable Retraction.

WHEREAS I have made a charge against Mr. EZRA THOMAS, impeaching his honesty, which might injure his character, and knowing the charge to be unjust and unfounded, I hereby withdraw the accusation, or any words I may have made against the character of Mr. THOMAS.

JAMES H. MILMORE.

June 12, 1845. 39-1t.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, on Friday, the 18th July, at Kenansville, the following slaves, belonging to the estate of William Pollock, dec'd, viz:

BOB, JUDY, CHERRY, and CHILD,

which will be sold on a credit of six months by the Administrators for division, the day above written.

R. T. BRADLEY,
and E. G. BARDIN, *Adm'rs*

June 13, 1845. 39-6t.

EDW'D HEALY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS.
Hall & Armstrong's Wharf,
Wilmington, N. C.

June 13, 1845. 39-1y

Molasses.

60 HHDS. St. Jago Molasses, in store and for sale by

BARRY & BRYANT.

June 13, 1845. 39-tf

The Columbian Magazine.
1845.

EDITED BY JOHN INMAN AND ROBERT A. WEST.

Prospectus for the Fourth Volume.

THE reception which each succeeding volume of the Columbian Lady's and Gentleman's Magazine has met with, has been so flattering, that the publisher's greeting to his patrons at the commencement of another volume, differs from former salutations, only in the fervency of his acknowledgments of their favors. His is, indeed, a most grateful task, a most agreeable duty. He has to speak of success, and of success alone. From its establishment, in January, 1844, the Columbian Magazine has been favored with patronage perhaps unexampled in the early history of any monthly periodical. Its earliest numbers obtained for it a high reputation, and it has known no reverses, but under a constantly increasing patronage, it has reached a proud position, which it will be the publisher's aim to retain. It is now demonstrated that New York can and will sustain a well-conducted magazine of general literature.

The publisher believes that he rightly estimates the causes of the popularity which his magazine has reached. He did not attempt its establishment without first counting the cost, and he confidently appeals to the former volumes as evidence, that in the embellishments and in all things appertaining to the publisher's province he has not been chary of expenditure. To this liberality on his part he believes he may attribute, in some degree, the extensive patronage and favor that have been awarded to the Columbian. This course he will continue to pursue. In this respect, the Columbian shall continue to outvie all competition. Our engravings and music shall certainly not be surpassed in real merit by those of any other magazine. *Our* fashion plate will always be *authentic.*

The publisher was fortunate also in securing the editorial services of a gentleman whose reputation ensured the confidence both of contributors and readers. That gentleman has given abundant evidence of the highest ability to put forth a truly popular magazine. With him, at the commencement of the third volume, was associated, in the editorial charge of the Columbian, a gentleman well qualified by his ability and experience for the successful discharge of that duty. The publisher therefore, has every confidence that what has already been done for the literary value of the magazine, will continue to be done, and that this ground of its popularity will be in no wise diminished.

To the list of those who have furnished articles for the Columbian, the publisher refers with heartfelt satisfaction, as an assurance that no exertions or expense have been spared to secure the best writers.

The following distinguished ladies and gentlemen are among the many whose valuable services have heretofore been enlisted in the enterprize.

Mrs L H Sigourney, Ann S Stephens, F S Osgood, Mary E Hewitt, E O Smith, E F Ellett, M StLeon Loud, James Hall, H Lighthipe, Kirkland, L Maria Child, E C Embury, E R Steele, A C Mowatt, M A Erving, James G Brooks, M P Hunt, and C H Butler.

Miss Emily E Chubbuck, Fanny Forester, Mary L Lawson, Colman, E H Dupuy, Augusta Browne, Ellen Darlry, R J De Grove, F E F, "Author of Summer Frolicking," Martha Russell, Louise M Brauner, M G Quincy, Cary, Isabel Jocelyn, Mary Florence Noble, Ann Sloman, and Jane C Hopkins.

Mr J K Paulding, Fitz Greene Halleck, John Neal, H Hastings Weld, T S Arthur, C Fenno Hoffman, G W Kendall, H S Schoolcraft, James F Otis, S D Patterson, E S Gould, C Donald McLeod, W H Willis, John Burnham, Henry B Hirst, Isaac F Shephard, Wm Oland Bourne, H A Clark, Augustus Snodgrass, Joseph H Butler, C Wilkins Eimi, E Parmly, M C Hill, J Q A Wood, the author of "Time's Doings," Owen G Warren, B B French, S B Porter, James P Jett, the author of the "Widow of Bruges," Jno Inman, Wm C Bryant, Edgar A Poe, Henry W Herbert, Park Benjamin, H T Tuckerman, Theo S Fay, H P Grattan, William Cox, M Hardin Andrews, R L Wade, Seba Smith, Rev Francis C Woodworth, Joseph Broughton, Walter Whitman, T B Read, Rich G White, William Russell, jr, Rev George A Noble, Lawrence Labree, Ed J Porter, H Myers, M E Wilson, C McLachlan, A M Ide, jr, J T Headley, F L Hagadorn, W Gilmartin, E C Hawley, Jerome A Maybie, John Brougham, Herrman S Saroni, and Robert A West.

With the aid of these contributors (of whom it is needless to say one word in commendation) and of numerous others, perhaps equally meritorious if less celebrated, who have promised their support, the publisher flatters himself that, as a literary work, the Columbian need be under no apprehension of being excelled.

The publisher enters upon a new volume, therefore, with expectations of increased patronage.—He has every reason for indulging such expectations. Increased exertions will be made to deserve it in each department of the work. Arrangements are already made for a series of superb mezzotint and line engravings—music most sweet, is in preparation—literary articles of superior merit are already bespoke—critical notices of every new publication will be given in each number—and the present volume of the Columbian shall evince the publisher's grateful appreciation of the public favor already shown him. The heavy postage tax, so injurious to the mail distribution of periodicals, is removed, and the postage per number of this magazine will in future be *only* 4½ *cents* to any part of the United States. The Columbian contains nearly as much reading matter in a year as a common-sized newspaper—all original—and at much less than the price of papers: so that our highly finished engravings, fashion-plates and music, are equivalent to a gratuity, inviting subscription.

Dealers in Periodicals throughout the United States and the Canadas, who wish to become agents for the Columbian Magazine, will please apply to the publisher immediately. The usual discount will be made to them.

Terms of the Columbian Magazine.

One copy one year in advance,	$3 00
One copy two years,	5 00
Two copies one year,	5 00
Five " "	10 00
Eight " "	15 00
Twelve " "	20 00

Address, post paid,
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June 13, 1845. 39

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C. D. ELLIS & CO., S. Water St.

The A. has a fine House on deck.

June 13, 1845. 39-1t.

CHARLES BARR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GRATEFUL to the citizens of Wilmington for their liberal patronage, and anxious to merit a continuance of the same, has added to his Stock, a large lot of well assorted seasonable

CLOTHING,

Just received per schooner Ellen, from Philadelphia, together with a general assortment of superfine new style

FRENCH CASSIMERES,
AND
FANCY DRILLINGS

of the latest importations, received per Rail Road, making his stock altogether the most complete that has ever been offered in this market.

Persons wishing to purchase Clothing are respectfully requested to examine the article elsewhere, before calling on me, and unless I can offer them Goods on better terms than any of my competitors, I shall expect to suffer in consequence.

CHARLES BARR.

May 30, 1845. 37

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having formed a Copartnership in their

Inspection Business,

to exist from the 1st June, 1845, until March, 1846, beg leave to state to their respective friends and customers, that in so doing, they will be enabled by their united exertions to render despatch to their customers. It has frequently been the case during Freshets, when a crowd of Produce has been thrown into market, that owners of Turpentine have met with delay in getting their Bills of Inspection; this will be obviated with us by our connexion in business. All letters relating to Turpentine, addressed to

JAMES & WALKER,

or to either of us individually, will meet with prompt attention.

JOHN S. JAMES,
P. M. WALKER.

June 6, 1845. 38-4t

BATHS! BATHS!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington, that his *BATHING HOUSE*, immediately in the rear of Mr. Richard Eagles' bar room, is now open for the accommodation of his patrons, and that *BATHS*, either *WARM* or *COLD*, can be had at any time between this and the 1st of September next.

Terms.—Ticket for the season—bath at pleasure, $8 00. Half ticket, or 3 times a week, $4 00. Single baths 50 cents.

Every thing will be kept neat and clean, and he will be ready at all hours to accommodate those who may patronise him.

ISAAC BELDEN.

June 6, 1845. 38-f. t. s.

Notice.

THE undersigned having been absent for some weeks, on a visit to the West, takes this method of informing his friends who are engaged in the manufacture of Turpentine, that he has returned and resumed the duties of his office as Inspector of Naval Stores. Of his former customers he requests a continuance of their business, and to all others who may feel disposed to select him as their Inspector, he promises strict attention to business, and prompt returns.

JNO. S. JAMES.

May 30, 1845. 37-3t

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebeted to me, in any shape whatever, are urgently requested to come forward and settle without further notice. I am compelled to call in all my dues immediately, as I am unmercifully pushed by all of my creditors—sued and perplexed. All who fail to settle by the first day of June, will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection, it being out of my power to give further indulgence. With feelings of regret, I am forced to make this bold and urgent demand, purely out of necessity.

V. R. PEIRSON.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

I will sell the balance of my stock of GOODS, which is a full and complete assortment in my line, comprising in part a full stock of Summer Goods, suitable for summer wear; Drap d'Ete; Bombazines; Gambroons, Linen Drills; Vestings, of every variety, style and pattern; with a full assortment of Fancy articles! A large lot of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of every variety and quality.

I flatter myself that my stock was laid in as low, or lower, than any other in my line of business. My stock has always been the largest, and now comprises the greatest variety of any in the town of Wilmington, and I now hold out inducements to all who may want any thing in my line, at cost for cash, or a short credit to those that have been in the habit of paying their bills when called upon. It will be out of my power to credit any more to long winded customers.

☞The Store I now occupy will be to rent. Possession given the first of October.

V. R. PEIRSON, Merchant Tailor,

May 19th, 1845. [36-tf.] Market-street.

Molasses.

60 HHDS. superior quality St. Jago, now landing and for sale by

BARRY & BRYANT.

March 14, 1845.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

New Hanover County.

Superior Court of Law,
Spring Term, 1845.

Melinda Giffin, vs. Peter V. Giffin. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself, that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered by the Court, that notice be given said defendant, by advertisement in the Wilmington Journal and Chronicle, for three months, that unless he appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House, in the town of Wilmington, on the fifth Monday, after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur, to said petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard exparte.

Teste, O. ALDERMAN, *Clk.*

May 4, 1845. 34-3m. pr. adv. $10.

Chronicle copy.

BLANK CHECKS—A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Francis Jones, recently died in the Parish of Iberville, Louisiana, leaving no heirs of his body in that State. He left considerable property, and the object of this publication is to ascertain who are entitled to the succession fund: who are his heirs. It is supposed that Mr. Jones was a native of Wilmington, N. C., and that he removed from this place in boyhood, leaving behind him parents, and brothers and sisters. He died at an advanced age, and of course must have been a long while absent from this place. This is a matter of importance to the heirs of the deceased Mr. Jones, as he left considerable property. Those who may possess any information on the subject will please call on the subscriber. DAVID FULTON.

Wilmington, N. C., 27th May, 1845. 37-tf

Copartnership Notice.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Barry & Bryant was dissolved on the 13th inst., by the decease of the senior partner. The business will be continued by the subscriber, on his individual account, under the name of *Barry & Bryant.* ALFRED BRYANT.

May 16, 1845.—[35.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.—June 12, 1845.

Bacon—Hams,	09	a	09½
Middlings,	7½	a	8
Shoulders,	7	a	7½
Western,	6	a	7½
Beeswax,	26	a	27
Butter,	15	a	18
Beef, bbl. mess,	6 00	a	8 00
prime,	4 50	a	5 50
Corn,		a	50
" Meal,	60	a	65
Coffee,	8	a	9
Cotton,	5	a	5½
Candles, tallow,	10	a	12
sperm,	30	a	35
Feathers,	30	a	35
Flour,	4 50	a	5 50
Hay, Northern, per 100 lbs.	70	a	75
Iron,	4 75	a	5 50
Lard,	8½	a	9
Western,	6	a	00 7
Lime, Thomastown,	1 00	a	1 12
Lumber—Steam mill,			
W. boards. plank & scant.	12 00	a	13 00
Quarter flooring,	15 00		16 00
Bill lumber extra prices.			
River, Flooring boards,		a	14 00
wide, do.		a	7 00
Scantling,	5 00	a	0 00
Timber,	6 00	a	8 00
Molasses,	28	a	33
Mackerel, No 1 retail,	14	a	00 00
2, "	12	a	00 00
3,	00	a	7 00
Nails,	5	a	5½
Naval Stores, soft, Turpt.		a	2 35
Virgin dip,	2 55	a	
hard,	1 15	a	1 20
Tar,	1 37½	a	1 40
Pitch,	80	a	1 00
Rosin No. 1,	1 50	a	1 60
" 2,	90	a	1 00
" 3,	35	a	40
Sp. Turpt.	35	a	38
Oil, Sperm,		a	85
Pease, Ground,	90	a	95
Black eye,	55	a	60
Cow,	50	a	55
Pork,	14 00	a	15 00
fresh	4½	a	5
Rice,	3 50	a	0 00
rough, ush			70
Salt, Turks Island, bushs	30	a	33
Liverpool, sack,		a	1 12½
Soap,	5	a	6
Shingles, country,	1 50	a	2 00
contract,	3 50	a	4 00
Spirits, Northern Rum,	30	a	32
Gin,	30	a	38
Whiskey,	25	a	27
Steel,	12½	a	28
Staves, W. O. Hhd. rough,	12 00	a	15 00
dressed,			20 00
R. O. Hhd. rough,	8 00	a	10 00
dressed,	9 00	a	10 00
Sugar, West India,	7	a	9
New Orleans,	6	a	6½
loaf	10	a	15
Tallow,	6½	a	7½
Tobacco, leaf,	4	a	
Varnish,	20	a	22
Wines, Madeira,	70	a	3 00
Port,			2 25
Malaga,	40	a	50

WILMINGTON MARKET—June 12.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine, has declined still farther since our last report. Sales are reported, Yellow, Soft, at $2,35, and Virgin Dip at $2.45; Tar, $1,40 in the water.

LUMBER—RIVER—There is none in market that we are aware of, and our quotations must be considered nominal.

TIMBER—Our quotations remain without change, and but very little arriving.

There are no Staves in market.

For price of Shingles, see quotations.

CORN—None afloat. Store price, 50 cts.

MOLASSES—Held at 28 a 33c.

BACON AND PORK—See quotations for prices.

RICE—Store price, $3 50 per tierce.

SUGAR—There has been no sales during the past week.

LIQUORS—The foregoing remarks will also apply to Liquors.

The rivers are low, and this is about the beginning of the dull season. Not much trade going on.

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK.

Naval Stores, 30 a 35 cts. per barrel,
Rice, 12½ cts. per hundred
Cotton, $1 per bale.
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.
Tobacco, $2 50 per hogshead.
Lumber, $6 a $6 50 per m.

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

Bank checks on Philadelphia,	1 pr. ct.		
" "	New York,	½ "	"
" "	Boston,	¾ "	"

Arrivals and Departures of the MAILS.

Northern Mail is due daily at 12 m., and is closed daily at 10 p. m.

Southern mail is due daily at 8 a. m, and is closed daily at 12 m.

Smithville due daily at 8 a. m., and is closed daily at 12 m.

Fayetteville mail via. Clinton and Wassaw, due Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12 m, and is closed same days at 10 p. m.

Fayetteville mail via. Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrook's and Robinson's, due Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 9 a. m., and depart the same days at 10 a. m.

Taylor's Bridge, Harrel's store, Black River Chapel, Mores Creek, and Long Creek, due every Thursday at 6 p. m. and departs every Friday at 6 a. m.

Onslow Court House, Sneed's Ferry, Stump Sound, and Topsail Sound, due every Monday at 4 p. m. and departs Friday at 8 a. m.

Cigars.

24 THOUSAND Cuba Cigars, just received and for sale by

BARRY & BRYANT.

March 14, 1845.

SHEA'S BOOK KEEPING.—This admirable system of Book-keeping can be purchased at the Wilmington Book Store.
M2, 1845. [33tf] ALONZO WARD.

JUST RECEIVED—3,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon, Hams, Sides and Shoulders; half barrels Canal Flour; qr. barrels Buckwheat; Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Nails, Potatoes, Corn, best Lamp Oil, a small assortment of Dry Goods, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Crockery, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash.
Expected by the Rail Road this week, more Bacon and Meal, from Rocky Mount and Weldon.
M2, 1845. A. J. BATTLE, Agent.

MOLASSES, SUGAR AND COFFEE.—50 hhds. superior St. Jago Molasses; 6 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar; 10 bags Cuba Coffee. For sale by BARRY & BRYANT.
Ap16, 1845. 33

ALE AND PORTER.—10 casks Ale, in quarts and pints; 10 casks Porter, in quarts and pints. For sale by
Ap16, 1845. [33] BARRY & BRYANT.

BACON.—15000 lbs. N. C. Bacon, sides, hams, and shoulders; 4 tubs Goshen Butter; Rio Coffee, Sugar, &c. &c. For sale by
M2, 1845. [33tf] E'D. HEALY.

DOMESTIC LIQUORS.—150 bbls. N. O. Whiskey; a prime article; 50 " Northern Whiskey; 10 bbls. N. E. Rum; 10 bbls. Gin; 75 bbls. old Apple Brandy. For sale cheap by
M2, 1845. [33tf] E'D. HEALY.

HATS.—10 cases Silk and Angola, just received and for sale by
M2, 1845. [33] BARRY & BRYANT.

PAINTS.—3 cases dark Chrome Green, 2 do. bright Lemon Chrome Yellow; 1 do. imperial Prussian Blue. Just received and for sale by
Ap23, 1845 [33] BARRY & BRYANT.

LIME AND HAY.—Just received and for sale, 300 casks Thomastown lime, 60 bundles Eastern Hay, by BARRY & BRYANT.
May 9, 1845. 34

Family Grocery Store.

CORNER OF MARKET AND SECOND STREETS.

THE subscribers having formed a co-partnership under the firm of

BISHOP & JONES,

take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have now on hand, and for sale cheap, a large and well selected stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES.

We deem it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of our articles; it is sufficient to say that we have

EVERY THING

that is usually found in stores of the kind. Should any article be sold by us that does not fully come up to what it was represented to be, we will always be ready and willing to *take it back* and *refund the money*, and in making this agreement we feel no uneasiness, as we are determined, if possible, to have none but the

BEST ARTICLES

that can be obtained in the market. No exertions shall be spared on our part to please those who may favor us with their calls, and with this promise in view, we can but hope that we will receive our share of the public patronage.

H. M. BISHOP,
WM. B. JONES.
Wilmington, April 8, (18,) 1845. 31-3m.

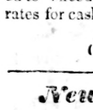
LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do	Subpœnas
do do	Fi. Fas.
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	
Shipping Papers	Bills Lading (letter)

☞Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.
☞Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE,
S. E. cor. Princes & Front-strts.,
One door above the Hanover House.

New Boarding House.



THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a *Boarding House* at the well known stand formerly occupied by W. R. Larkins, on Market-street. He would take occasion to state, that he has fitted up the house in the very best style, and that his table will be as good as any other house of the kind in Wilmington. His terms will be moderate, and he promises to spare no pains in making those comfortable who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage. N. F. BOURDEAUX.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 17th, 1845. 18-tf

TO SHINGLE GETTERS.

THE undersigned has been appointed agent for selling the Patent Right to use Kinney's Shingle Machine, in the counties of Halifax, Nash, Johnson, Cumberland, Richmond, and all the counties lying east and south of these, in the State of North Carolina, except the county of Edgecombe, the right of which, has been sold to another. He has also received the agency for the whole state of South Carolina. He is authorized to sell to individuals or to companies, for a single right, the right for a county, or for all that part of North Carolina mentioned, in one sale; and likewise in the same way for the districts in South Carolina.

He has made an arrangement with Mr. U. Wells, of Petersburg, Va., to make the Machine to order, to be delivered at any Depot on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, the freight to be paid by the buyer, but he will procure its delivery without charge for his trouble. This Machine is of simple construction, and easy to be kept in order; and can be used either by hand, horse, water, or steam power. Two good hands can easily make from the blocks, from 4000 to 5000 Shingles per day, ready jointed, and nearly as smooth as if planed, and any width desired, from 4 to 10 inches. They could also easily move the machine from place to place, to be convenient to their timber. The cost of the machine, ready made, will be $50. The price of the right to use it, will vary according to the extent of the purchase. He will have a machine here in a few days, as a sample, and invites the public to call and see it operate.

He will endeavor to obtain a suitable person to carry a Machine into all of these counties, to show its value. A. J. BATTLE, *Ag't.*
May 23, 1845. 36-tf

The Fayetteville Observer, Newbernian, Washington Whig, Edenton Sentinel, and Elizabeth city papers, will copy the above three times each, and forward accounts.

To Physicians and Country Merchants!

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

SHOP FURNITURE,

INSTRUMENTS, &c. &c. &c.,

At 25 per cent on Northern Prices.



The Subscriber has received his summer stock of ***Medicines,*** &c., and is now prepared to put up orders from Physicians and country Merchants, at 25 per cent. on invoice prices.

The above stock has been carefully selected, and every article is warranted of first quality. Amongst his assortment will be found

250 oz. Sulph. Quinine
100 lbs. red, pale and yellow Barks
50 doz. fresh Sedleitz Powders
20 lbs. English and American Calomel
English Blue, Mass, Sulph. Morphine, &c. &c.

With every article necessary for the most extensive practitioner.

The following Patent Medicines have just been received:—

Sand's Sarsaparilla and Tetter remedy,
Cheeseman's Balsam,
Swaim's and Indian Panacea
Leidy's Blood Pills and Sarsaparilla
Rowand's Tonic Mixture
Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry
Taylor's Balsam Liverwort
Jayne's Expectorant, & Hair Tonic &c.

Also, White Lead, Paint and White-wash Brushes, and Oil.

Prompt attention paid to all orders from the country.

***Those whose accounts are over six months standing will confer a favor by having them settled by the first of May next. WM. SHAW.
Wilmington, April 4th, 1845. [29-3m]

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

IT may truly be said, that no one has ever been so successful in compounding a medicine, which has done so much to relieve the human family, to rob disease of its terrors, and restore the Invalid to Health and comfort, as the *Inventer* and *Proprietor* of that most deservedly popular family medicine, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and none has been so generally patronised by the Profession and others, both in this country and in Europe, nor has there ever been so great an effort in the short space of six or seven years, to deceive the credulous and unthinking, by putting up Nostrums of various kinds, by various individuals, affixing the name of Wild Cherry, and as much of the name of the *original preparation* as will screen them from the lash of the law, and one of the impostors who puts out the common paregoric of the shops and calls it the Balsam of Wild Cherry, has had the impudence to caution the public against the original preparation, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which is doing so much good in the world.

☞*Beware of such impostors*☜

And purchase none but the original and only genuine article as prepared by Dr. Swayne, which is the only one compounded by a regular Physician, and arose from many years' close attention to the practice of the profession, and which led to this great discovery. Thousands and tens of thousands of the best testimonials of the unparalleled success of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry for the cure of CONSUMPTION, coughs, colds, spitting blood, liver complaint, tickling or rising in the throat, nervous debility, weakness of voice, palpitation or disease of the heart, pain in the side or breast, broken constitution from various causes, the abuse of calomel, &c., bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, &c., were declared to the world years before any other preparation of Wild Cherry came out. The most skeptical may satisfy themselves as to the truth of the above, by a little enquiry in Philadelphia. The genuine article is prepared only by Dr. Swayne, whose office has been removed to N. W. corner of 8th and Race streets, Philad'a. The Balsam and other spurious articles of Wild Cherry has been sold out, and the proprietors are obliged to resort to falsehood and stratagem to make their own out of it. The genuine article is put up in plain style in square bottles covered with a blue wrapper, with a yellow label with the proprietor's signature attached. To get the genuine in Wilmington, you must go to the only appointed agent, WM. SHAW.

☞The public are requested to remember that it is Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, that has and is repeatedly performing such miraculous cures of diseases which have baffled the skill of the profession and set at defiance the whole catalogue of Patent Medicines, which are daily puffed through the organs of the press Therefore ask for Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and purchase no other.
April 11th, 1845.

Save your Corn Cobs and Shucks.

TO THE PLANTERS AND MILLERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE undersigned has obtained Letters Patent, to enable common Mill stones (or rocks) now in use, to grind *CORN, COB and SHUCK*, into meal, for Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, &c., thereby saving more than one third of a crop, which is an important item with planters. The machinery used for the above purpose is simple and durable, and cannot, with fair means, get out of order. It will last as long as the Stones last, with an expense of 50 cents every five years. To enable the common Mill Stones to grind ear corn into meal, requires no new buildings or extra power. It can also be applied to Horse Mills, Threshing Machines, Gins, or any given power known. The same Mill will grind one-third more of Corn Meal by the introduction of this Machinery, and can be changed from grinding Corn and Cob, to grinding Corn Meal in the space of thirty seconds. Corn alone, when fed to stock, is said to be by the most practical and scientific Planters, constipating in its effects, producing founders, cholics and various other maladies which are incidnt to stock. Grinding cobs with the Corn, makes a food congenial with their nature, and cannot produce any of the serious results above mentioned. Stock, when fed on Corn exclusively, are deprived of the benefits of distension (so necessary to the proper health of animals,) by their being unable to eat a sufficient bulk to produce distension before the animal becomes gorged. Cobs ground with the corn, produce the necessary distension, without any danger of diseases arising from overeating. Corn and cob meal is improved by scalding, and still more by boiling, and yet more by a partial fermentation.—All the preparations facilitate digestion for Hogs. But Horses and Mules will not eat fermented food, consequently they will require it dry or partially wet with cold water. Horses, Mules and Oxen, when fed with unground food, void much in an undigested state, *which is of course lost for all beneficial purposes.*☞ *Read the subjoined certificate.*

☞ *The undersigned can be addressed at Raleigh, and all calls will be attended to punctually and with despatch by himself or Agent.*

W. F. COLLINS.
March 14, 1845. 26-1y.

CERTIFICATE.

Having been solicited by Maj. Collins to have my Mill adjusted to grind Corn in the Ear and Shuck, I consented that he should do so as an experiment; and I am able to say that it grinds Corn in the Shuck at the rate of 30 bushels per hour; and the dressing of the stones is so improved, that it grinds shelled Corn more than twice as fast as before, and by my watch, at the rate of 15 bushels per hour, and the meal finer than usual. I deem it a valuable improvement, and shall purchase the right to use it, as it will afford me a speedy way of feeding my horses and cattle, and save much thereby. WM. BOYLAN.
March 14, 1845.—[26-1y

The North Carolina Standard.

W. W. HOLDEN, Editor and Proprietor.

WHEN the undersigned took charge of the Standard, on the 1st of June, 1843, its list numbered about one thousand subscribers. Since that time this number has considerably increased, but it is still insufficient to support such a paper as the democracy of the State desire to have at the seat of government. All the friends of the paper, with whom the undersigned has conversed and corresponded on the subject, think that the list may be increased to at least four thousand. Cannot this be accomplished? The undersigned respectfully submits whether, out of 40,000 democratic voters in North Carolina, there cannot be obtained for the Central Journal a permanent circulation of four thousand copies

It is needless, perhaps, to say that the Standard will be constantly devoted to the support and promulgation of democratic principles, and that its Editor will labor, month by month, and year by year, with whatever abilities he may possess, to destroy the odious and dangerous doctrines of the Federal party. And it may not be improper to state here, that at the late meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee for North Carolina, a resolution was passed heartily and entirely approving of the course of the Standard since it has been under the control of the undersigned, and recommending to the party throughout the State the importance of increasing its circulation. The Standard will continue to give attention as heretofore, to miscellaneous reading, and to the general news of the day; and no efforts nor pains will be spared to render it an useful and interesting sheet. To those who, at the commencement of his labors, gave to the undersigned a generous support and confidence; and who continue to cheer him by their patronage and friendship—and indeed to the whole democratic party of the State—he tenders his sincere thanks.

Terms of the Standard.—For a single copy, three dollars per annum *in advance.* One copy for two years, or two copies for one year, for five dollars, *in advance.* For four copies ten dollars; for ten copies twenty dollars—*in advance.* Any person procuring and forwarding five subscribers with the cash ($15) will be entitled to the paper for one year *free of charge.* WM. W. HOLDEN.
April 23d, 1845.

V. R. PEIRSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

IS now receiving and opening his **Spring and Summer Goods,** comprising a very large and extensive assortment, selected by himself in New York, with great care, as to style and quality, embracing all the latest styles and patterns suitable for

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

The same willl be made up to order agreeable to the latest Fashions, and in the best and most workman-like manner, such as cannot fail to suit the taste and Fashion of the day, at prices for Cash, to suit the times, or on a credit to such of his regular customers, who have been in the habit of paying punctually, on favorable terms.

MR. H. S. KELLY,

most generally and favorably known as a CUTTER possessing great TASTE in his line, will continue to have charge of the TAILORING DEPARTMENT as usual. It may be as well to observe, that any garment made up in my establishment when finished, should such garment not suit, the party is at liberty to return the same on my hands. My stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

now receiving and opening, consists in part as follows, viz:

Thibet Cloths; Drab de'Etes French Bombazines,
AND
GAMBROONS,
Also, Linen Drillings in various styles; French and English single milled and Doe Skin
CASSIMERES,
with a large assortment of
VESTINGS,
of rarest and richest styles and patterns;

in fact, he but solicits a call from his old friends and customers generally, to insure them of the correctness of the above statement. In connection with the above, I have selected a general and extensive assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

of styles and qualities superior to any received in the town of Wilmington, consisting in part of *Super Silk Under Shirts and Drawers; superior article of entire Linen Shirts; also, best quality Cotton Shirts, Linen Bosoms; Drawers of various kinds; Fancy Cravats; Stocks; Scarfs;*
SUSPENDERS;
Linen Bosoms and Collars, &c.,
of great variety. Also, a large assortment of *Silk, Gingham & Cotton Umbrellas.*

Indeed every article a gentleman may call for, for his comfort and use. I have also laid in a large and extensive stock of

Ready Made Clothing,

to which I invite the attention of the public, as I am determined to dispose of the same, for certain reasons, at New York prices, only adding on the expense of getting the same out. Coats may be purchased at from $1,25 to $16,00. Pants from 75 cents to $7. Vests from 75 cents to $7,00. Shirts from 50 cents to $4,00. Indeed a very decent suit can be bought for $5,00. And though last not least, a well selected stock of

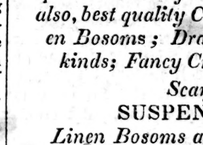
HATS:

Viz: Silk, Beaver, Panama, Leghorn and Palm Leaf.

Indeed his entire stock comprises a general and as well a selected an assortment of Goods in his line as MERCHANT TAILOR, as can be found in the town of Wilmington. In conclusion, I beg leave respectfully to return my sincere thanks to the public generally for past favors, and hope by strict attention to business in future, to merit a continued share of the public patronage. V. R. PEIRSON.
April 2d, 1845.

CARRIAGES.

MARKET STREET, ABOUT 300 YARDS ABOVE THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.



THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of

CARRIAGES,

of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found,

Coaches, Barouches, Charriots, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkies, Wagons, &c.

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to manufacture HARNESS, of every description; SADDLES, BRIDLES; TRUNKS, &c. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, Feb. 11th, 1845. 30-12m

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership under the name of

Charles D. Ellis, & Co.,

for the transaction of the Commission and Forwarding business. Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of produce of all kinds, and to forwarding goods to and from the interior. CHARLES D. ELLIS,
EDWARD J. LUTTERLOH.
March 17, (21) 1845. 27-tf

The Fayetteville Observer and Salisbury Watchman, will copy three weeks, and forward accounts to this office.

To the Public.

AND to my friends and patrons in Wilmington, and its vicinity, I return my most sincere thanks for the patronage so liberally bestowed on me since my residence amongst them, and hope, by strict attention to business and every effort to accommodate, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have just returned from the Northern Markets where I have been for some time selecting my

SPRING STOCK,

and have no hesitation in saying that I have succeeded in selecting a STOCK OF GOODS not to be surpassed, and rarely equalled in this market, comprising every article usually kept in a

MERCHANT TAILOR'S ESTABLISHMENT,
OR
Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.

I have also on hand a splendid stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

got up especially under my own superintendence while in Philadelphia; and I am disposed to sell them as cheap as they can be purchased here or any where else.

☞Country merchants may do well to call and examine my stock, as I think I can make it an object worth their attention to purchase Clothing by the wholesale. CHAS. BARR.
Wilmington, N. C., March 21, 1845. y

CARRIE FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of moving to the West, I offer for sale my plantation on Topsail Sound, (called Oakley,) 12 miles and a half from Wilmington; containing four hundred acres, of which, about three hundred and twenty is cleared, the balance heavily timbered, and in point of fertility, are equal, if not superior to any lands on the Sound, and particularly adapted to Corn and Ground Peas. The improvements on this place, are nearly all new, the dwelling House having recently undergone a thorough repair. New Barn, Stables, Waggon House, and all necessary out buildings. The dwelling House is situated on a high bluff, overlooking the ocean, with a fine inlet in front, and as regards beauty, health, and convenience to the best Fish and Oysters, is not surpassed by any other residence on the coast. Further description would be unnecessary as it is presumed that those wishing to purchase would first view the premises. I am determined on selling, and a bargain may be had. M. C. NIXON.
Nov. 1, 1844. 7-tf

Real Estate for Sale.



THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on accommodating terms, the following parcels of Real Estate, viz: Six or seven Lots, situated on the East side of the River, and adjoining the property of Robert H. Cowan and P. K. Dickinson. These Lots are well adapted for the purpose of erecting Steam Mills, Distilleries, Cotton Factories, &c. ***Also,*** fifteen or twenty Lots, situated just outside the limits of the corporation, and on the East side of the Newbern Road. Also, three thousand acres of Land, upon which there are now two Grist Mills, about one mile from town, on the Newbern Road. Upon this property, there is also a Saw-Mill Frame. There is about 180 acres of cleared land. The balance is well timbered with Oak, Cypress, and Pine. There are also nine tasks of Turpentine Boxes already cut upon it; besides about as many more as yet untapped. Also a good Brick-Yard. Also a tract of land on the Sound, adjoining the lands of Dr. Jno. Hill, containing about 225 acres. Upon this property, there is a considerable amount of stock, consisting of Hogs, Cattle, &c., which will be disposed of with the property. Also, two Houses and Lots, where the subscriber now lives. Also, a family of first rate Negroes.

For further particulars, those desirous of purchasing, can apply to the subscriber.
MILES COSTIN.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb'y 14th, 1845.—[22-tf

Removal.

THE Undersigned has removed to the store lately occupied by WM. COOKE, one door north of the Custom House, where he will endeavor to keep a Feed store, to supply man and beast.

NOW ON HAND,

Hay, Corn, Meal, Flour, Cow Peas, Black Eye Peas, White Peas, Buckwheat, Bacon, Lard, Mackerel, Shad, smoked Beef, Brown Sugar, Loa Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Black Pepper, Spice, Cinnamon, Molasses, and sundry other articles in the GROCERY LINE,

and his stock will be enlarged and kept up by arrivals from New York. Having removed near his old stand, he hopes to see some of his old town customers, as well as those from the country, where he will endeavor, by personal attention, to accommodate all parties. His friends in the country, may rely on his prompt attention to their commands, when the means are furnished to do them with. A. J. BATTLE, *Ag't.*
Jan'y 31, 1845.

Daniel Cromlay,

BOOT MAKER,

Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adopted to the present times, for CASH.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest FRENCH STYLES.

In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.

D. C. will take pleasure in shewing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call. [Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-1y

Chronicle will please copy.

ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL.

THIS Institution will be re-opened on the 15th of October, under the charge of Mr. Robert McLaughlin, assisted by competent Female Teachers in the Young Ladies Department. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions of 22 weeks each. The price of Tuition will be six dollars ($6) per session, for the following branches, viz:

Orthography, Reading, English Grammar, Penmanship, Natural Sciences, History, Geography, Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry Vocal Music, French and German languages. An extra charge of 75 cents per session will be made for Music, and Five dollars per quarter for French and German.

Books and Stationery will be furnished by the Trustees without charge. The system will be the same as heretofore taught in the school.

☞Tickets to be had at the Store of B. L. Hoskins.

OWEN FENNELL,
B. L. HOSKINS,
JOHN McRAE,
J. BALLARD,
J. D. GARDNER,
T. H. HOWEY,
ALEX'R McRAE,
} Trustees.

October 14, 1844. 3-tf

Outcatts' Snuff.

1 HALF bbls. Scotch Snuff, in Bladders, 1 do. and 2 kegs in bulk. For sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.
Feb'y 28, 1845. 24-tf

CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

20 BBLS. CHAMPAGNE CIDER, a fresh article, just received and for sale by
April 2d, 1845. GEO. W. DAVIS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

New Hanover County.

Superior Court of Law,
SPRING TERM, 1845.

ORDERED by the Court, that at the next Term of this Court, the day for the taking up and despatch of State's business, shall be altered from Thursday to Friday, said alteration to be only for that Term; and that all State process be returnable to said Friday; it is further ordered, that the Clerk of this Court give public notice thereof, by advertisement for six weeks, in one of the newspapers published in the town of Wilmington. Teste,
O. ALDERMAN, *Clk.*
May 9, 1845. 34-6t. pr. adv. $2 81.

SADDLES,

HARNESSES, TRUNKS, &C.



A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of GOODS, in the above line, of my own manufacture, constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times. Saddles and Harness made to order, and Carriages retrimmed at short notice. Also, **Charlottes, Buggies,** and **Trotting Waggons,** together with a general assortment of Northern *Sole Leather and Shoemakers Findings.*

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call at the old stand, Market street, one door east of T. W. Brown's jewelry store.
GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 27, 1844. 1-1y

WINDOW SASHES—BLINDS and DOORS.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sending their orders abroad.
GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Sept. 27, 1844. 1-1y

Liquors.

50 BBLS. N. E. Rum,
10 do. New Orleans do.
5 do. American Brandy,
5 do. do. Gin,
10 do. Baltimore Whiskey,
8 do. N. Orleans, do.
3 do. very old Rye, do.
1 pipe and 3 eighths casks Holland Gin,
3 eighth casks French Brandy. For sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.
Feb'y 28, 1845. 24-tf

DENTISTRY.

W. WARE,

DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY,

and Member of the American Society of Dental Surgeons,

PERFORMS all operations upon the Teeth. Teeth inserted from one to a full set, and upon the principle of Atmospheric Pressure in all cases where it is applicable.

Office, 3 doors below the south-west corner of Front and Market streets, up stairs.

☞REFERENCE, the Citizens generally.
March 1, 1844 8-tf

Notice.

CANDY AND CONFECTIONARY *MANUFACTORY.*

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Wilmington and the State of North Carolina, that it is four months since he has established himself in Wilmington in the above line of business—of which, I offer to furnish to any purchaser by the wholesale at ten per cent. lower than the New York market, and which I warrant to be fresh and as good as can be manufactured in any part of the U. States.

ALSO

Pastry, Cakes and Pyramids

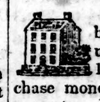
For Weddings or Parties, prepared at the shortest notice.

LEMON SYRUP by the single bottle or dozen, made from fresh fruit and superior to any ever offered in this market. Lemons, Oranges and all kinds of FOREIGN FRUIT always on hand, *Wholesale and Retail.* All orders promptly attended to and carefully packed.
1 M. LUCIANI.

MUSIC.

MRS. COOKE adops this method of informing her former Pupils and the public generally that she is now ready to give instructions in Music, as heretofore, at her residence near the corner of Nun and Fourth streets; and in cases where the distance is an objection, she will wait on her Pupils at their own dwellings.
Wilmington, Oct. 11, 1844. 4-tf

FOR SALE or RENT.



THE HOUSE at present occupied by Mrs. Coxeter. If rented, it will be until 1st October next; possession given 1st May next. If sold, part of the purchase money may remain on Mortgage, on the property. For further particulars apply to
JOHN A. TAYLOR.
April 2d, 1845. 29-tf

TEMPERANCE.



THE WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY of Wilmington, will hold its regular meetings every FRIDAY NIGHT in the Masonic Hall, commencing at 7 o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen, citizens and strangers, are invited.
December 27, 844

Sugar and Coffee.

5 HHDS. New Orleans Sugar,
10 do. Porto Rico do.
50 bags Rio Coffee,
10 do. Cuba do. For sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.
Feb'y 28, 1845. 24-tf

Leaf Tobacco.

25 hhds., a prime article, for sale by
G. W. DAVIS.
Feb'y 21.—[23

HAY.

100 bales prime Eastern Hay, for sale by
GEO. W. DAVIS.
Feb'y 21.—[23

OLD NASH BRANDY.

60 bbls. warranted 10 years old, for sale by
G. W. DAVIS
Feb'y 21.—[23

LIVERY STABLES.



SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last. I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.
H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf.

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LARD,

STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LARD,

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best,* for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.
JOSEPH M. TILLY.
Oct. 18, 1844. 5-tf

Fresh Beef.



The subscriber having taken stall No. 6, is prepared to furnish Families and Boarding Houses with the

BEST OF BEEF AND PORK,

on the most reasonable terms, and will deliver it at the house, if required, at all hours. Be sure to call at Stall No. 6.

To those that have *Beef Cattle* to sell on foot, I will give the highest prices the market will afford. JOHN T. HEWIT.
Sep. 21, 1844. 1-tf

Notice.

THE subscriber has lately been appointed Inspector of Naval Stores, and respectfully solicits a share of patronage from his Country friends and the public generally.
C. B. MORRIS.
March 15, 1844. 10-tf

Agency.

THE Inspectors in this place having ceased to act as agents in the sale of Turpentine and Tar, the employment of agents for that purpose, will, therefore, in many cases, become necessary.

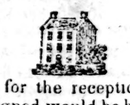
The subscriber tenders his services to all makers of those articles, charging the very moderate commission of 1 per cent. To those who may favor him with their confidence and patronage, he pledges his devoted attention to their interest in making sales, and promptness in making returns.

☞He will also attend to the sale of Lumber and Timber. JAMES A. KING
March 15. 1844 10-tf

COUNTRY AGENTS.

THE undersigned take pleasure in returning thanks for the liberal patronage which they have had from the public generally, and being desirous to continue the business of all who may think proper to intrust produce to their care; we would also inform our friends and the public, that all Turpentine and Tar sent to us will be sold for one per cent. G. P. & R. H. GRANT.
March 22, 1844. 11-tf

The Hanover House,



IS now open for the reception of company. The undersigned would be happy to accommodate all who may call upon him.
JOHN CHRISTIAN.
Feb. 9, 1844. 5-6m.

FOR RENT.



OWING to the continued indisposition of my family, I will rent the house where I now reside, known as the

Franklin Hotel.

To a person who would like to engage in keeping a Public House, here is an opportunity to secure a favorable location to secure the patronage of passengers on the Rail Road. The house can be secured by lease for a term of years, and is so arranged that the proprietor could, and with proper inducements would, add to it so as to make it a valuable location. I will also sell to any person renting the house, all the furniture of the house, which is new and in good order.

Possession will be given immediately.
Apply to A. J. BATTLE, Agent.
April 4th, 1845.

Molasses.

200 HHDS. new crop, just received and for sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.
Fe'yb 28, 1845. 24-tf

Hats! Hats! Hats! Hats!

THE subscriber has just returned from the North with a handsome assortment of spring and summer Goods,

CONSISTING OF

Panama, Mens', Boys' and Infants' Leghorn and Palm Leaf HATS,

of every style and quality; also the Spring style of mens' and boys' CAPS. Ladies' Riding Caps, latest styles, and a general assortment of mens' and boys' fur, silk, and wool HATS, which I will sell at wholesale and retail, cheap for cash.

In addition to the above, I have just received per schooners Jonas Smith, and J. D. Jones, the

Spring Style of Gentlemens' Hats.

Those in want of a genteel article are invited to call and examine them.

ALSO.

A New Style of Boys' Hats.

Just received and for sale by
C. MYERS, Fashionable Hatter,
Market st., Wilmington.
March 21, 1845, 27-tf

BLANK WARRANTS—for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

FLOUR.

100 barrels fine and superfine, for sale by
G. W. DAVIS.
Feb'y 21.—[23